

# THE ATHENÆUM

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## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1866-67.  
The Session will commence on MONDAY, October 8th.  
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at 3 p.m., by Professor H. J. ROBY, M.A. Subject:—The Importance and Position of Law as a subject of General Education.

### CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Reely, M.A.  
Greek—Professor Malden, M.A.  
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstickler.  
Hebrew (Goldstickler Professorship)—Professor Marks.  
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.  
Telugu—Professor C. P. Brown.  
Marathi—Teacher, Mr. W. S. Pries.  
Hindustani and Hindi—Teacher, the Rev. E. G. Ullmann.  
Bengali—Teacher, Mr. Goolam Hyder.  
Gujarathi—Teacher, Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee.  
Hindu Law—Professor E. F. Wood, B.A.  
English Language and Literature—Professor H. Morley.  
French Language and Literature—Professor Casan, LL.D.  
Italian Language and Literature—Professor G. Volpe.  
German Language and Literature—Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.  
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, M.A. F.R.S.  
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.  
Mathematical Physics—Professor Hirst, Ph.D. F.R.S.  
Experimental Physics—Professor Foster, B.A.  
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D. M.D. F.R.S.  
Chemistry and Medical Chemistry—Professor Huxley, F.R.S.  
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S. M.I.C.E.  
Architecture—Professor Hayley Lewis, F.R.S. F.I.R.A.  
Geology (Goldstickler Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.  
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.  
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.  
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.R.S.  
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.  
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professorship vacant.  
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Reely, M.A.  
Political Economy and Social Science—Professor Cairnes, M.A.  
Law—Professor J. A. Russell, LL.B.  
Jurisprudence—Professor H. J. Roby, M.A.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Some of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of Persons who receive Boarders into their Families. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Information concerning Andrews' Entrance Examinations, Classics and Mathematics, three of 30l. tenable for three years; Andrews' Prizes, Andrews' Scholarships, Jews' Commemorative Scholarship, David Ricardo and Joseph Hume Scholarships in Political Economy, and Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, and other Prizes, will be found in the Prospectus of the Faculty. These may be had on application at the Office of the College.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.  
The School will open on Tuesday, September 25th.  
CHAS. CASSAL, LL.D. Dean.  
August 21st, 1866.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.  
Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.  
Vice-Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Professor of Greek in the College, has charge of the Higher Classes.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 25th, for New Pupils, at 9.30 a.m. All the Boys must appear in their places on Wednesday, the 26th September, at 9.30. The hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 5.45. Of this time one hour is allowed for recreation and dinner. The playground is spacious, and contains a Gymnasium and Fives Courts. The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Social Science, and Drawing. The School Session is divided into three Terms. Fee 7s. 6d. per term. Gymnastics and Fencing extra.

### JUNIOR DEPARTMENT. CLASSES FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

These Classes are for Pupils between the ages of Seven and Nine, who are kept wholly apart from the older Boys. They have the use of the playground, and the hours of lessons and recreation are so arranged as to differ from those of the older Boys. Fee for each term 6s., and 3s. 6d. for Stationery.

Hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 5.30, in which time two hours altogether are allowed for recreation and dinner.

Discipline is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the progress and conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

The School is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of other railways.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.

The Session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws will commence on Monday, October 8th.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 21st, 1866.

## THE LONDON COLLEGE OF THE INTER- NATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (Limited).

Head-Master—Dr. L. SCHMITZ, Ph.D. LL.D. F.R.S.E., late Rector of the High School of Edinburgh.

### Masters.

Thomas Core, M.A.  
Frederick Millard, B.A.  
Mr. F. Barrett.  
M. Émile Barrère.  
Dr. F. Althaus.  
Mr. J. T. Dugan.

THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 15th of September. It is situated at Spring-grove, Middlesex, W., near the Spring-grove Station on the South-Western Railway, eight miles far from Hyde Park-corner, and two from Kew or Richmond.

For Prospectuses, and further Information, apply to Dr. L. SCHMITZ, at the College, Spring-grove; or to the Secretary, at the Society's Office, 34, Old Bond-street, W.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY at KING'S COLLEGE, London, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, EVENINGS from Nine to Ten, by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday, Oct. 5, and terminate at Christmas. Fee, 2s. 2s. Those on Geology commence in January and continue till June. A shorter course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered on Wednesday Evenings from Eight till Nine. These begin on Oct. 10 and terminate at Easter. Fee, 11s. 6d. Mr. Tennant also accompanies his Students to the Public Museum, and to places of Geological interest in the country.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street, London.—The Sixteenth Session will commence on MONDAY, the 1st OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar.  
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

THE NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOLS, at SOUTH KENSINGTON, for Male and Female Students, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st of October.  
For information respecting Fees, &c. apply to the Schools, or to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, W.  
By order of  
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—THE SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 1, at 8 o'clock p.m., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Haynes Walton.

At the Hospital the Medical Appointments, including five House-Surgeons, the annual value of which exceeds as many Scholarships of 50l. each, and a resident Registrarship at 100l. per annum, are open to the Public without fee. It has Ophthalmic and Ophthalmic Departments, and a Children's Ward (in the new wing). The Clinical and Pathological Instruction is carefully organized.

For Prospectus, Entry, and full Information as to Prizes, &c., apply to any of the Medical Officers and Lecturers, or to  
ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—THE ADDRESSES ON MEDICAL EDUCATION delivered at ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington, by the ARCH-BISHOP OF YORK (1864), Professor OWEN (1865), and Professor HUXLEY (1866), MAY BE OBTAINED, together with the Prospectus for the ensuing Winter Session, on application to  
ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—WINTER SESSION.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be given by Dr. J. W. GILK, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 8 p.m. Perpetual Pupil's Fee, 100l.; Compounder's, 50l.; Dental Pupil's, 45l.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 30, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, Is Open Daily from 10 to 5, for the Study of Chemistry, under the direction of  
Mr. ARTHUR VACHER.

Terms, 15s. per Quarter, including Gas, Apparatus, Chemicals, &c.

EVENING CLASS, suitable to Gentlemen preparing for Examinations, 1s. per Month, meets twice a week.

ANALYSES of Waters, &c., executed.

BLYTHSWOOD HOUSE, BELZIE PARK, LONDON, N.W.

MISS BLYTH receives a limited number of Young Ladies, the daughters of Gentlemen, as members of her family, whose studies, pursued under eminent masters, are carefully superintended by Miss Blyth, assisted by talented English and French Governesses. Great attention being paid to Foreign Languages, the advantages of a Continental Education are combined with the moral training and domestic comfort of an English School.

Prospectuses and references forwarded on application.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 115, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, Hyde Park.

The JUNIOR TERM begins September 17th.

The SENIOR TERM, November 1st.

Prospectuses, containing terms, &c., may be had on application to the LADY RESIDENT.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—STUDENTS' NUMBER OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR for September 19. The only complete Guide for the forthcoming Session, for England, Ireland, and Scotland. Full information on Regulations of Licensing Bodies, Public Services, Lectures, and Clinical Instruction in Schools and Hospitals, Fees, &c. By post, six stamps.—30, King William-street, Strand.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—Mr. BALHORN, a German Graduate, and native of Brunswick, where he now resides, takes SIX PUPILS to prepare for the University, Army, &c. He has long resided as Tutor with families of distinction in France and England. Terms and Prospectuses may be had on applying to Mr. FRANZ THIMM, Foreign Bookseller, 3, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. Mr. BALHORN will be in England until the 31st of October.

UNIVERSITY CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. N. TRAVERS, B.A., and formerly Scholar, Line. Col. Oxford, and Mr. F. A. WHITE, B.A., Classical and Mathematical Honours, Cambridge, (and who for many years assisted the late Mr. Dunsayer, of Gower-street), PREPARE CANDIDATES for all branches of the above.—25, Tolmers-square, (near University College), N.W.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—A Physician, residing within an easy distance of London by rail, has at the present time VACANCIES in his house for TWO LADIES and ONE GENTLEMAN. This House has been established over 60 years for the reception of ten high-class Patients only.—Address M.D., care of Messrs. Whicker & Blaise, 67, St. James's-st., S.W.

AT 7, JORDAN BANK, EDINBURGH, on the 10th instant, D. R. HAY, Esq., aged 69 years. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 29, fully qualified, a SITUATION as PUBLISHER, Assistant-Publisher, or to fill any appointment of trust. First-class references, and security, if desired.—Birt, Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO EDITORS.—A Gentleman, at present connected with the London Press, is willing to contribute a WEEKLY LONDON LETTER to a Provincial Newspaper.—Address, stating Terms, ALFRA, Mrs. Fisher, 76, Upper Stamford-street, London, S.

PRESS.—SITUATION WANTED as JUNIOR REPORTER. Good references.—Address STENO, Mr. Scott, 35, Nova Scotia-street, Birmingham.

SECRETARY REQUIRED.—Applications from Candidates for the office of SECRETARY to the Newspaper Press Fund, accompanied by Testimonials, are to be addressed to the Chairman of the Secretary Sub-Committee, at the Offices of the Institution, on or before the 25th instant.

By order.  
24, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.  
September 3rd, 1866.

TO ARTISTS.—SKETCHES, &c. PURCHASED for Cash.—Apply to Mr. MASLAND, 44, Westminster-road, London, S.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—THE ARBORETUM, Leamington Spa, under the careful and experienced medical superintendence of the founder, JOHN HUTCHMAN, Esq. M.B.C.S. For Prospectuses apply to the Secretary.

JEAN BAPTISTE GUADAGNINI VIOLIN, warranted genuine, a magnificent instrument, 45 guineas only.—Address H. Post-Office, Newcomb Abbot, Devon.

DR. V. NATALI teaches ITALIAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE. References given.—Address, 32, Oakley-crescent, Chelsea, S.W.

A PROSPECTUS of a New Work on the LIFE and WRITINGS of SHAKESPEARE, printed for Subscribers only, to be profusely illustrated by Wood Engravings, will be sent free to any persons forwarding their Names and Addresses, legibly written, to J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq., No. 6, St. Mary's-place, West Brompton, near London.

SCHOLASTIC.—A RESIDENT MASTER is required, at the commencement of next month, in a School at BRIGHTON. He must be capable of teaching Elementary Latin, Arithmetic, and the usual English subjects. He must also be a good DISCIPLINARIAN, and not unwilling to take his share of the general duties. Salary, 600l. per annum.—Apply to E. F., care of Mr. Friend, 51, Preston-street, Brighton.

TUITION.—The Incumbent of a small College Living, in a very healthy and pleasant part of Essex, late Fellow and Lecturer of his College in Cambridge, and who took Honours in the Classical and Mathematical Triposes, wishes to take TWO or THREE PUPILS to prepare for the Public Schools and Universities. The neighbourhood is very good, and there are great facilities for boating, fishing, cricket, &c. Terms, 150l. to 200l. per annum.—Address Rev. N. F. E., Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

IN THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., for First-class Business Pupils, the NEXT QUARTER commences October 6th. A Prospectus and Report of Public Examiners may be had on application to  
JOHN YEATS, LL.B., &c.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Three Cambridge Men (Wrangler, First-class Classic, and Natural Sciences Honour-man) RECEIVE PUPILS at their Chambers in Gray's Inn, and jointly prepare them for Examination. A Laboratory and necessary appliances for teaching practically the Natural Sciences.—CANTAB, 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

AN ACCOMPLISHED WIDOW LADY, residing in Kensington, wishes to take charge and superintend the EDUCATION of ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS. They would receive tender care and unusual educational advantages.—Apply to Mr. E. TAYLOR, 7, Craven-place, Kensington-gate.

LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS, UNION-ROAD, CLAPHAM RISE.

The Pupils RE-ASSEMBLE This Day, SATURDAY, September 15th, when Classes will be formed for the usual branches of Education. The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October; those on History, Literature, and other subjects, will commence in September.

A LADY, of great experience in Tuition, desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She is of the Established Church, and can present the most satisfactory Testimonials of Principles and Ability. She professes to Teach English, French, Italian, and German. Music thoroughly, though not a performer. She is also well versed in the Literature of her own and other Countries.—Address C. T., Mr. Hughes, Bookseller, 5, Park-street, Regent's Park.

EDUCATION.—At VILVORDE, near BRUSSELS, there are two excellent Establishments, where CHILDREN of good families may receive complete INSTRUCTION, and serious Training.—The one, for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in the Rue Théronienne, is under the management of M. MICHAUX, Portaise; the other, for YOUNG LADIES, Rue de Louvain, is directed by the Dames VAN DER WERT.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—The MEDICAL SESSION commences on OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by the President, the Right Hon. Sir LAURENCE PEELE, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; S. O. Habershon, M.D.  
 Assistant Physicians—S. Wilks, M.D.; F. W. Pavy, M.D. F.R.S.; W. Moxon, M.D.  
 Surgeons—Edward Cook, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S.; John Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.  
 Assistant Surgeons—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; T. Bryant, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.  
 Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.  
 Assistant Obstetric Physician—J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Surgeon-Dentist—J. Soler, Esq. F.R.S.  
 Surgeon-Aurist—J. Hinton, Esq.  
 Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq., Consulting Surgeon; Alfred Poland, Esq., Surgeon; Chas. Bader, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.

#### LECTURERS—WINTER SESSION.

Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; S. Wilks, M.D.  
 Surgery—John Birkett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.  
 Anatomy—J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.  
 Physiology—F. W. Pavy, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Chemistry—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Experimental Philosophy—G. Hilton Page, M.D.  
 Demonstrations on Anatomy—J. Bunkart, Esq.; P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D.; John Phillips, M.B.  
 Demonstrations on Morbid Anatomy—Walter Moxon, M.D.

#### LECTURERS—SUMMER SESSION.

Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases—S. Wilks, M.D.  
 Medical Jurisprudence—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Materia Medica—O. Habershon, M.D.  
 Midwifery—H. Oldham, M.D., and J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Ophthalmic Surgery—A. Poland, Esq., and C. Bader, Esq.  
 Pathology—Walter Moxon, M.D.  
 Comparative Anatomy—P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D.  
 Use of the Microscope—Arthur Durham, Esq.  
 Botany—C. Johnson, Esq.  
 Practical Chemistry—T. Stevenson, M.D.  
 Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery—T. Bryant, Esq.  
 Vaccination—J. Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.

The Hospital contains 600 Beds. Special Clinical Instruction given by the Physicians in Wards set apart for the most interesting cases.

Clinical Lectures—Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery—Weekly.  
 Lying-in-Charity—Number of cases attended annually about 200.

26 Beds for Diseases of Women. 30 Beds for Ophthalmic cases. Museum of Anatomy, Pathology, and Comparative Anatomy—Curator, W. Moxon, M.D.—contains 14,000 Specimens, 4,000 Drawings and Diagrams, an unique Collection of Anatomical Models, and a Series of 300 Models of Skin Diseases.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40s. for the first year, 40s. for the second, and 10s. for every succeeding year of attendance, or 100s. in one payment entitles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected from the Students according to merit. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every four months from those Students who have obtained the College Diploma.

Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25s. to 40s. each, will be awarded at the close of each Summer Session for general proficiency.

Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medicine and one for Surgery.

A Voluntary Examination will take place at Entrance in Elementary Classics and Mathematics. The first three Candidates will receive respectively 25s., 20s., and 10s.

Several of the Lecturers have Vacancies for Resident Private Pupils.

Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.

Guy's Hospital, August, 1866.

#### QUEENWOOD COLLEGE,

near STOCKBRIDGE, HANTS.

The Course of Study embraces the ordinary English branches, Drawing, Land-Surveying, the Classical and Modern Languages. The Natural Sciences, and Practical Chemistry form a prominent feature, and instruction in them is very efficiently provided for.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

CHARLES WILLMORE, Principal.

#### DRAWING AND PAINTING—LADIES'

MORNING CLASSES, 41, Fitzroy-square.—Mr. BENJAMIN R. GREEN, Member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, begs to announce that his CLASSES for the above, Model Drawing and Sketching from Nature, RE-ASSEMBLE

OCTOBER 1st. Particulars forwarded.

#### THE STAGE.—COLLEGE of DRAMATIC

TUITION.—A PROSPECTUS will be forwarded on application to HENRY LESLIE, 32, Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill, N.W.

#### TO PRINCIPALS of FIRST-CLASS

SCHOOLS.—A Lady of middle age desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER and MATRON in a School or College for Young Gentlemen. She has had many years' experience in similar situations, and possesses unexceptionable Testimonials and References. Address W. A., "College of Preceptors," 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

#### THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-

street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount, according to the supply required. All the best new books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses, with Lists of New Publications and Catalogues of Cheap Books, gratis and post free.—Booth's, CHURCH'S, HONORS', and SATCHEL & O'NEILL'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

#### ALGIERS from KUBAH, by Madame

BODICHON.—DAY & SON (Limited) have to announce that they have just published a FAC-SIMILE, in Chromolithography, of a WATER-COLOUR DRAWING, of Algiers, by Madame Bodichon. Size, 13 by 19 inches; under a French mount, 19 by 25 inches. Unframed, 1s. 6d.; appropriately framed, 2s.—Orders should be forwarded immediately to DAY & SON (Limited), 43, Piccadilly, W.

#### ANGLING.—A CATALOGUE of Angling

Books, Scrap Books filled with Angling Prints and Angling Scraps, Prints to Illustrate, Oil Paintings and Fishing Tackle, many various Editions of Walton and Cotton's Angler, and others, in fine bindings, by post for two stamps.—W. MILLER, 30, Horton-road, Richmond-road, Hackney.

#### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Chancellor—LORD BROUGHAM.  
 Vice-Chancellor—Principal Sir D. BREWSTER, K.H.  
 Rector—THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

The SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of STUDY will be Opened as follows:—

#### I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Classes.	Days and Hours of Attendance.	Professors.
Junior Humanity	Thurs. Nov. 1. 12 & 2	Prof. Sellar, 12, hill gardens.
Senior Humanity	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Buckingham-terrace.
First Greek	Thurs. Nov. 1. 9 & 11	Prof. Blackie, 24, Hill-street.
Second Greek	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Hill-street.
Third Greek	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Kelland, 20, Clarendon-terrace.
First Mathematical	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Fraser, 12, Rutland-street.
Second Mathematical	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Macdougall, 9, Buckingham-terrace.
Third Mathematical	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Tait, 6, Green-hill gardens.
Logic	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Masson, 3, Rosebery-cres.
Metaphysics	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Smyth, 1, Hillside cres.
Moral Philosophy	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Wilson, College.
Natural Philosophy	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Aufrecht, 12, Cumin-pl.
Rhetoric and English Literature	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Grange.
Practical Astronomy	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Oakley, Park-place.
Agriculture	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	
Sanskrit	Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 & 12	
Music	Thurs. Nov. 1. 11 & 12	

#### II. THEOLOGY.

Divinity—Junior Class	Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 & 11	Rev. Prof. Crawford, D.D., 1, Great King-st.
Divinity—Senior Class	Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 & 11	Rev. Prof. Stevenson, D.D., 3, Royal-terrace.
Divinity and Church History	Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 & 11	D.D., 24, George-square.
Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities	Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 & 11	
Hebrew—Junior Class	Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 & 11	
Advanced Class—Hebrew and Arabic	Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 & 11	Rev. Prof. Liston, College.
Hindustani	Thurs. Nov. 8. 10 & 11	

#### III. LAW.

Law of Scotland	Mon. Nov. 5. 10 & 11	Prof. Macpherson, 6, Duke-street.
Civil Law	Mon. Nov. 5. 10 & 11	Prof. Muirhead, 41, Northumberland-street.
Public Law	Mon. Nov. 5. 10 & 11	Prof. Lorimer, 21, Hill-street.
Conveyancing	Mon. Nov. 5. 10 & 11	Prof. Sir J. Tritler, 38, Melville-street.

N.B. The Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law and History will in future be given in Summer.

#### IV. MEDICINE.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Christison, M.D., 40, Moray-place.
Chemistry	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Lyon Playfair, 14, Abercromby-place.
Surgery	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Spence, 21A, Ann-street.
Institutes of Medicine	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Bennett, M.D., 1, Glenfinlas-street.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart., M.D., 82, Queen-street.
Clinical Surgery (Monday and Thursday)	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Syme, 2, Rutland-street.
Clinical Medicine (Tuesday and Friday)	Tues. Nov. 6. 12 to 2	Prof. Bennett, Laycock, and Macnaglan.
Anatomy	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Goodsir, College.
Natural History	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Allman, M.D., 21, Manor-place.
Practice of Physic	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Laycock, M.D., 4, Rutland-street.
General Pathology	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Henderson, M.D., 19, Ainslie-place.
Anatomical Demonstrations	Thurs. Nov. 1. 10 & 11	Prof. Goodsir, College.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, at Noon, Daily.

Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Goodsir.  
 Practical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Professor Lyon Playfair.  
 Analytical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Professor Lyon Playfair.  
 Practical Physiology, under the superintendence of Professor Bennett.  
 During the SUMMER SESSION, LECTURES will be given on the following subjects:—  
 Botany—by Professor Balfour.  
 Practical Physiology, including Histology—by Professor Bennett.  
 Medical Jurisprudence, for Medical and Law Students—by Professor Macnaglan.  
 Clinical Medicine.  
 Clinical Surgery—by Professor Syme.  
 Comparative Anatomy—by Professor Goodsir.  
 Anatomical Demonstrations—by Professor Goodsir.  
 Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy, under the direction of Professor Lyon Playfair.  
 Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Goodsir.  
 Natural History—by Professor Allman.  
 Medical Psychology, with Practical Instruction at an Asylum—by Professor Laycock.  
 Criminal Law of Scotland—by Professor Macpherson.  
 Civil Law—by Professor Muirhead.  
 Constitutional Law and Constitutional History—by Professor James.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

## LITERATURE

*Reminiscences of a Bengal Civilian.* By William Edwards, Esq., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Agra. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE middle portion of this book, from page 143 to page 304, was published in 1858, under the title 'Personal Adventures during the Indian Rebellion in Rohilkund, Futtehgur, and Oude,' and in July of that year was reviewed in the *Athenæum*. We then expressed the belief that the thrilling incidents of Mr. Edwards's flight and final escape would awaken the interest of a sympathizing public; and so it has proved. Few works relating to the mutiny have been so widely read, and it passed through several editions. In taking it up, however, in its new form, we were afraid we should find the common mistake had been committed of pressing a success too far. We thought it not improbable that a volume of really interesting matter had been swelled out by reminiscences of less eventful times, and reflections, judicious perhaps, but not remarkable for originality; for on such a subject as the Indian Mutiny, after so much has been written, how great is the difficulty of being original! But it had been Mr. Edwards's fortune to take part in many stirring scenes before the great Rebellion of 1857, and his reflections on the rebellion, which form the last portion of his present work, supply some ideas as novel as they are striking and important.

Let us, then, notice, in the first place, that part of the narrative which is altogether new, and then, briefly referring to the chapters which formed the first publication, proceed to examine the lessons which, on the strength of his experience, the author reads to us for our future guidance. At the very outset of his career Mr. Edwards began his adventures. Instead of shipping himself, *more majorem*, round the Cape, he started on the 3rd of May, 1837, to make trial of the Overland Route. Alexandria was soon reached, and there what may be called the experimental mail, brought by the war-steamer *Fire-fly*, was committed by the Consul-General to the charge of Mr. Edwards for transmission to Bombay. This mail consisted of two small boxes, a very different freight from that which now loads the steamers of the Company with the two long names so happily abbreviated. A wretched *bagla* of 40 tons received Mr. Edwards at Suez, and, after all but foundering in the Gulf of Akaba, crawled on from reef to reef till it reached Mocha. Here the author escaped with his mail-boxes into the brig-of-war *Palinurus*, and reached Bombay harbour with unparalleled rapidity, in two months and a few days after leaving England! So the spell was broken; in 1839 Aden was purchased and possessed, and the era of the Overland Route commenced.

We next find the author associated with those who formed the prominent figures in the great tableau of the Afghan war. As assistant secretary to the Government of Agra, he was brought into contact with Mr., now Sir George Clerk, who even in September, 1841, expressed his fears "that the calm then prevailing in Afghanistan was unnatural, and merely the prelude to the storm." So impressed was he with the coming danger, that he rode through a pestilential jungle to communicate with the Governor of Agra, then on his way to the hills, and being benighted in the forest, contracted a fever which it took years to shake off. The blow came; but Mr. Edwards testifies that, had

the energetic measures urged by Sir G. Clerk been agreed to, the great massacre of Kabul would, in all probability, never have occurred. But the timidity of Lord Auckland was no less fatal than his rashness, and he prevented reinforcements from advancing on Peshawar and Jallalabad till too late.

During the disastrous months of December, 1841, and January and February, 1842, it was Mr. Edwards's duty to open the despatches that came in from the frontier, and, after submitting them to the Governor of Agra, send them on to the Governor-General, at Calcutta. Lord Ellenborough now succeeded Lord Auckland, and Mr. Edwards was transferred from Agra to attend on the Governor-General as Under-Secretary. One of his first duties was to ride out to meet Dost Mahomed, who was to replace Shah Shuja on the throne of Kabul. His next state visit was to the heir of Ranjit Singh; he was present at the triumphal return of Generals Pollock and Nott, and he presented the last Nazar, or offering of gold coins, which the Governor-General made to the last of the Moghal emperors. He was present at the battle of Mahardjpur, which decided the fate of Sindhia's army, and he traversed the fields of Mudki and Ferozshahr while the ground was yet strewn with the dead. The sight is thus described:—

"Thinking that we had now no further need of the large escort of Puttialah horse, I dismissed them, and with a few troopers of the body-guard pushed on rapidly for our camp. While galloping through the low jungle, my horse shied violently on passing a bush; on looking down I saw a bare-headed European soldier lying under it, as I thought, asleep. I pulled up, and saw that it was the dead body of a soldier of the 31st Regiment, who had been shot through the chest. Shortly after we came upon many bodies of Sikhs, Hindustani sepoys and European soldiers lying about among the bushes, and we found that we were traversing the scene of the late battle of Moodkee. The dead bodies were strewn here and there all along the road until we reached the scene of the action of Ferozshuhur. That battle-field presented an awful scene of havoc and slaughter. Neither side had been able to take efficient measures for the burial or removal of the dead, who lay just as they had fallen some three weeks before. Vultures and other birds of prey were collected in numbers, and so gorged that they scarcely noticed us or moved out of our way. It was easy to trace by the heaps of dead men and horses where the struggle had been most severe. The centre of the Sikhs' entrenched position was heaped up with bodies of our soldiers and of the enemy, mixed up with the carcasses of animals and fragments of tents and gun-carriages. The scene was one calculated to impress the mind most deeply with the horrors of war. In the afternoon I joined the Governor-General in his camp at Sobraon, and reported my proceedings at Puttialah, which were approved by his lordship. In the evening Lord Hardinge gave me a most interesting account of the battle of Ferozshuhur. The fire was even more terrible, he said, than that at Albuera, for the Sikhs had guns in position of treble the calibre ever used in European warfare. As soon as darkness had closed in on the evening of the 21st, and the firing on both sides had ceased, the wearied soldiery lay down to sleep; his lordship then, as he informed me, went from regiment to regiment, lying down on the ground for a short time with each, 'to feel their pulse,' as he said. Finding the men all in good heart, notwithstanding the terrible struggle in which they had been engaged and the heavy losses sustained, Lord Hardinge made up his mind to retain his position, and re-commence the action on the following morning, rejecting the many suggestions made to him to retreat on Ferozepore. While lying down along with the men of one regiment, a solitary heavy gun from the enemy was every now and then fired from their entrenchment directly in front. His

lordship, annoyed at the repeated discharges, sprang up, saying, 'My men, this won't do, we must silence that gun; it won't allow me to get any sleep,' and ordered the regiment to form up to attack it. The regiment happened to be the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, which instantly sprang up to obey the order; but the Governor-General, thinking them too weak for the duty, thinned as their ranks had been by the day's battle, in which they had suffered most severely, called on the next regiment to charge and silence the gun. This happened to be the 80th, of which his own nephew and military secretary, Colonel, now General Wood, was lieutenant-colonel. This regiment, with the Fusiliers in support, advanced straight on the gun, took, spiked, and overthrew it, returning in a few minutes with the greatest order to their position, where the men lay down to rest as before. The 80th had several men killed and wounded in the operation; among the latter was Col. Wood, who was severely wounded in the thigh. Lord Hardinge told me he considered that this brilliant and successful attack, made in the middle of the night and in darkness, was the turning-point of this battle. From that moment the Sikhs, he thought, began to lose heart, and commenced abandoning their position, thinking it useless to continue a struggle with soldiers so brave and so highly disciplined as the English. Next morning, when our troops were about to recommence the attack, it was found that the Sikhs had in a great measure abandoned the field, and were retreating to Sobraon, on the left bank of the Sutlej, where a large body of fresh troops was assembled, but who, happily for us, had not advanced to reinforce their brethren at Ferozshuhur. Had they advanced during the night, the result must have been very disastrous to us, as our European regiments were much reduced in numbers, and our ammunition, both for artillery and small arms, almost expended. It was inexplicable at the time to us why this fresh army had failed to advance and reinforce their comrades. Subsequently, at Lahore, however, I was informed that their leaders had restrained the men on the pretext that the day was inauspicious for a battle, it by no means being the intention of the regency that their troops should be successful, but, on the contrary, be destroyed by the British, so as to get rid of them for ever."

After the Sikh war, Mr. Edwards was appointed Superintendent of the Hill States, with the delightful station of Simlah as his head-quarters. He here initiated several good works, and foremost among them the education of the Hill men, "a rude and ignorant people, who were perfectly apathetic on the subject of the instruction of their children." The system he adopted worked so well, that it was afterwards introduced by Mr. Thomason, the Governor of Agra, into the provinces under his rule. He was also the first to lay out a road to Simlah practicable for wheel-carriages. In 1852 he returned to England, and shortly after his return to India, in 1854, he was appointed magistrate and collector of Budaun, in Rohilkhand. Some idea of the salubrity of the climate of this district may be formed from the following passage:—

"On asking a villager what was his age, he said, 'I am somewhat above 150 years old.' On my expressing my doubts, several old men with snow-white beards, among the villagers, a crowd of whom had by this time assembled, came forward, assuring me that it was so, and that when they were children they regarded this man even then as of great age, and the patriarch of the village. By this time the carriages had come up, and the villagers begged that the old man might be permitted to take my little child in his arms to bless her. I of course consented, and on my placing her in his arms, he very solemnly said, 'May your years be more than mine,' and returned her to me. I then entered into conversation with this, perhaps, the oldest man upon the face of the earth, asking him what he had seen, and the chief events he remembered during his long pilgrimage. He told me he had been born

and lived in the village, and never had gone much beyond it; that he remembered well when the country was all jungle, and when the inhabitants could not stir as far from the village as we were then standing without the dread of 'Kuzzacks'—mounted robbers—coming upon them; and the villagers in these times had to carry their weapons to their fields, ready to fight in their own defence. 'Now,' he said, 'look around you; nothing is to be seen but one garden of cultivation, and all is peace.' The country was not long to remain so, however, for in a very few months this patriarch, if he survived, might have seen the scenes of his early years acted over again; for this village lay just in the track of the bands of rebels, as they passed from the Doab into Rohilkund. The other patriarch of 125 was bed-ridden, but much more intelligent than his older friend, whose extreme old age he confirmed by saying, that when he was quite a child, 'Mahomed Khan'—which was his name—was a full-grown man, and had married a second time. I begged this man, whose name was 'Ahmed Khan,' to give me the history of his life, which I caused to be taken down in writing as he narrated it. He stated he was 125 years old, and had been born in this village in the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, in whose army his father held a post. He was seven years old when Nadir Shah sacked Delhi, and he well remembered having been taken over the city by his father when Nadir left with his army, and all he remembered seeing alive was a cat. 'Nadir's visit to Hindostan,' he said, 'occurred in this way: Some time before that event, an Afghan officer employed in the Deccan came to Delhi to pay his respects to the Emperor. He happened to have a long red beard, and the courtiers, on his entering the hall of audience, began jeering him, saying, "What next—here we have now a red-haired baboon come to durbar?" The officer, greatly exasperated, answered, "I will tell you what next—that before a year is over I will fill Delhi itself, as well as the palace, with red-faced baboons like me." He then left the durbar in great wrath, and sent off a messenger to Nadir Shah with a letter, stating, "You are wanted here, for all are old women now in Delhi." Nadir answered the summons, and on his arrival massacred the people and plundered the city, for no one had strength to resist him.' Ahmed Khan further went on to tell me that, on his father's death, he had succeeded to his post in the imperial army, and was, when about thirty years of age, present at the battle of Panseput, where he was wounded,—that great battle where the Mahrattas were completely defeated by the Emperor. The battle, he said, first began with artillery and musketry, but soon the two armies closed with each other and fought with swords, spears and daggers, and at last they chased the Mahrattas as far as Muttra. He had seen, he said, 'the empire of the Affghans, of the Mahrattas, that of Delhi, and that of the Sikhs pass away, and now the British reigned supreme.' In a few months the old soldier, if he survived, might have seen that power also shaken, and the temporary restoration of the empire whose servant he had been 'in his hot and ardent youth,' as he called it. I have no reason to doubt the truth of these men's statements: my meeting with them was quite casual, in a remote part of a remote district, and their stories were quite unpremeditated. I found, on going to my tent that morning, and consulting Elphinstone's History, that Ahmed Khan's assertion of his extreme age was apparently quite correct; for as the sack of Delhi occurred in 1738, and he was, according to his statement, seven years old then, he must have been fully 125 in 1857, when I met him. His description of the battle of Panseput also exactly corresponded with that recorded in Elphinstone. His statement of his age was further corroborated by his assertion that he was about thirty years old at that battle, which, having been fought in 1761, would just make him 125 years old, or a little more, in 1857. At the request of Lord Dalhousie, to whom I mentioned the circumstance, the evidence of all the oldest inhabitants of the neighbourhood was taken, who confirmed the fact of the extreme old age of these individuals. These two men, who had thus attained to so extreme an old age, had, I dis-

covered, spent their lives very differently. Mahomed Khan, the elder, had always been an agriculturist,—had never drunk any spirits or wine, but lived chiefly on milk and vegetable diet, seldom tasting flesh, and had never smoked either opium or tobacco. Ahmed Khan, the younger of the two, on the other hand, had, until old age, been in courts and camps, and had lived freely and luxuriously, eating flesh, and drinking all sorts of liquor, and smoking tobacco."

In this fortunate region, however, our author's troubles were to begin. The narrative of his adventures during the mutinies here commences, which, having been already reviewed in these columns, requires now only a brief notice. We have already said that nothing can surpass the interest of the story; but on reading it a second time we have some doubts whether it would not have been better to have spoken of all the incidents in the past time. As it is, there seems to be a slight confusion of past and present in numberless passages; but we are not sure, though it may be faulty if measured by strict rules, that it does not bring the scene more vividly before the eye.

We come now to the concluding chapter, "Reflections on the Rebellion." There is one remark here which we do not remember to have met with in any other book, and which strikes out a new and very important idea. Mr. Edwards says: "Indeed, no one who has had the opportunities I have possessed of judging of the real sentiments of the natives, can doubt that a feeling of *nationality* has sprung up in India." Apropos of this, Indian officers will remember that one of the English words which could not be translated into Hindustani, except by a periphrasis, was "patriotism," while the nearest approach to an equivalent for "nationality" was *kaumiyat*, "being of the same tribe." It will be a strange result of foreign conquest if the natives of India, so long divided into hostile tribes and sects, should be fused by it into one nation. But Mr. Edwards reasons well on the subject, and we are inclined to think he is right. A century ago, a Rájput chieftain in Central India, or a Mohammedan Nawáb on the left bank of the Ganges, cared little what happened to a principality in the far south; but now all eyes are fixed on Mysore. The terror of the Firingí has made all classes one.

As to the effect which the annexation of Oudh had in accelerating the outbreak, Mr. Edwards's opinion is decided. He says, "There is not the slightest doubt that this act was regarded by the native army as one of rude and unjustifiable spoliation, and I believe that they would have resented it at first, had they not been under the conviction that the home authorities would annul the decision of the Governor-General, and restore Oudh to the King."

On the question of the employment of the native troops of Hindustán in other colonies, there will be many dissentients from the policy propounded by Mr. Edwards. But on this head, as on all subjects connected with India, his long and varied experience, and his intimate knowledge of native character, entitle him to a respectful hearing, and we feel bound to commend his 'Reflections' to the careful consideration of all who are interested in the continuation of our empire in the East.

*An Essay on Pantheism.* By the Rev. John Hunt. (Longmans & Co.)

THE subject of this book is one which must always interest thinkers, whether they be philosophers or divines. In all ages profound intellects have tried to solve the problem of Being.

But the problem is still obscure. What is the infinite? What is meant by *I*? What are ideas? What is nature? What is substance? These are the questions which present difficulties that puzzle the metaphysician and tax his reflective powers to the utmost. Mr. Hunt gives sufficient proof, in the volume before us, that he has read much on the subject, and spared no pains to apprehend its bearings. He has traversed a wide field, scattering his materials over it with a liberal hand. He writes with considerable vigour, and with tolerable clearness considering the mystical aspects of the question he discusses. None can peruse his treatise without being struck with the honest purpose of the author to deal fairly with the men of whom he speaks, and not to misrepresent their opinions. As an introduction to the study of Pantheism we believe the book to be valuable. A person wishing to know what the word means, and what exponents the ideas or system it expresses has had, will find it useful as an elementary guide. It will hardly satisfy those who have already studied philosophy or theology, because it is unsystematic and its materials are loosely arranged. This defect seems to have arisen from the way in which the writer proceeded to investigate and write about his subject. He read and made extracts from a great variety of works, but began to write before he had thoroughly sifted his extracts, or wrought their ideas into his own mind and made them his own by independent reflection. Accordingly, he has the appearance of one who read himself into the topics discussed, and undertook to discourse of them too soon. Had he spent a few years in mental rumination, after completing his reading and his extracts, he would have produced a better book.

The ground which the respected author occupies is vast, and parts of it, perhaps, might have been omitted. Yet it has a connexion with the subject proper, though sometimes remote. The whole volume, indeed, is in a measure introductory to the final chapter, 'What is Pantheism?'—Brahmanism and Buddhism, the Persian, Egyptian and Greek religions, Greek philosophy, the philosophy of the Jews, the Church, the Gnostics, Manichæism, Scholasticism, the Italian revival, the German, French and English mystics, Spinoza, Des Cartes, Malebranche, Leibnitz, the German transcendental philosophers, and the Pantheism of the poets, all come under review before the author arrives at his proper theme. Amid such a multiplicity of philosophers and their tenets the reader will find himself occasionally perplexed, and be apt to suppose that he is reading a number of digests. The inaccuracies are comparatively few, arising from the fact that our author has not always known the best sources; his inferior authorities not guiding him to the exact ideas which it was necessary to present. It is curious to see the mixture of worthless and valuable books, at the end of the last chapter in particular, and of the rest in a less degree, which have been consulted for materials.

The best part of the book is that on Spinoza, whose works Mr. Hunt has carefully studied. The chapter on the Philosophy of the Jews is the least satisfactory. Philo is inadequately represented, since Dahn appears to have been the main source from which the view given of Philo is drawn. Gfrörer, who is a better authority, is unnoticed. The mystics and their theology are also imperfectly treated, apparently because inferior sources have been consulted and used along with good ones. The Fathers of the Church are also discussed in a manner far from that which they deserve, and



might have obtained had they been sufficiently studied. Though Dorner's book is admirable in many respects, it cannot be trusted so implicitly as Mr. Hunt has relied upon it.

Excluding *material Pantheism*, or, in other words, Atheism, from the view, the author treats of *spiritual Pantheism*, which, as he rightly supposes, enters into all religions and philosophies worthy of the name. There is a sense in which the most religious men and the profoundest metaphysicians are Pantheists,—in which both St. John and St. Paul have been called so. Mr. Hunt's mind sympathizes with this. He feels that the more it is studied the more it brings a man into that close union with the Infinite which the human soul longs for in its highest moods. But he is aware that the word has been employed as a symbol of the grossest heresy and impiety,—that it has been fastened upon others by their opponents as a sign of opprobrium,—and that the odour of it has been thoroughly bad among the ignorant or bigoted. Indeed, men of opposite opinions and feelings have been termed Pantheists—the devout Bunsen and the strong-minded Carlyle, the poet Wordsworth no less than Shelley. In the interests of charity as well as of truth it is a duty to ascribe only spiritual Pantheism to men like Spinoza and Malebranche, unless their own writings show clearly that they meant otherwise.

The following extract will give some idea of our author's spirit and reasoning:—

"Pantheism is, on all hands, acknowledged to be the theology of reason—of reason it may be in its impotence, but still of such reason as man is gifted with in this present life. It is the philosophy of religion—the philosophy of all religions. It is the goal of Rationalism, of Protestantism, and of Catholicism, for it is the goal of thought. There is no resting-place but by ceasing to think or reason on God and things divine. Individuals may stop at the symbol, Churches and sects may strive to make resting-places on the way by appealing to the authority of a Church, to the letter of the Sacred Writings, or by trying to fix the 'limits' of religious thought, when God Himself has not fixed them. But the reason of man in its inevitable development and its divine love of freedom will break all such bonds and cast away all such cords. They are but the inventions of men, and the human soul in its progress onwards will hold them in derision. It knows that God is infinite, and only as the Infinite will it acknowledge Him to be God. But what is Pantheism? Substantially and primarily, Pantheism is the effort of man to know God as Being, infinite and absolute. It is ontological Theism—another, a necessary and an implied form of rational Theism. The argument from teleology proves a God at work; the argument from ontology proves a God infinite. We cannot take the one without the other, whatever may be our difficulties in reconciling the conclusions to which each leads us. The difficulties arise from the vastness of the subject; and, though we cannot see further than we do see, that is no reason for shutting our eyes to what is manifest."

We commend the volume to the favourable attention of the reader as one deserving his perusal. With all its minor defects and errors, it attempts to grapple with a great problem with considerable success. The author is earnest and devout. He shows that he is an orthodox churchman as well as a man of reading and reflection. Though he is neither very acute nor very metaphysical, he can comprehend abstruse problems, detect their weaknesses, and perceive their bearing. Though his mind is scarcely subtle enough to grasp the philosophy of Hegel in its entirety as Erdmann has done, nor his learning sufficiently copious and exact to give a view of the Greek philosophy like that of Zeller, he has fairly mastered their outlines. As a learner in the school of philosophical

theologians, he is worthy of an honourable place, and is capable of producing other works of a higher order. If we cannot indorse all his statements, thus much may be said with truth, that he is no commonplace writer; and that his book is well fitted to stimulate and enlighten the minds of those who, all but ignorant of Pantheism and its phases, are desirous to study its nature and tendencies, and to be introduced into the illustrious company of thinkers who have pondered over the profound problem of Being reverently if not wisely, with daring or humble spirit according to their mental idiosyncrasies.

*The Oberland and its Glaciers, explained and illustrated with Ice-Axe and Camera.* By H. B. George, M.A. With Twenty-eight Photographic Illustrations by Ernest Edwards, and a Map of the Oberland. (Bennett.)

It is well that the beautiful photographs in this volume were taken in a more favourable season than the present one for such work. The writer of this notice has been during two months in the Alps, and half that period has been either rainy or cloudy; in July, indeed, some brilliant days were propitious for the High Alps,—and the opinion of many Swiss mountaineers is that recently July has been far more favourable than August, in which latter month, according to established custom, the great crowd of English through the Oberland and the chief resorts in the Pennine Alps. Last year September was fine throughout; this year it threatens to be just the reverse. Such are the annual uncertainties in that adjunct which is of the greatest moment to Alpine tourists.

In this volume Mr. George, who is the Editor of the *Alpine Journal*, has presented an agreeable and handsomely-embellished drawing-room book. The photographs, though small, are excellent. Glacier scenery, indeed, is peculiarly suited for photographic representation, as it displays no great variety of colours, and the contrasts of light and shade are strong on tolerably fine days. Still, all the play of colours which brilliant sunlight produces on the ice must necessarily be lost, together with numberless tints and untransferable beauties. The operator on glaciers has the advantage of being perfectly quiet and undisturbed; but then he often gains and maintains his position with difficulty, as he literally always stands in slippery places. Two of the photographs open before us, entitled the Active and Extinct *Moudins* (that is, streams, or waterfalls, penetrating the glaciers), were not obtained without some risk. In taking the former, the artist was let down into the bed of the glacier stream with the possibility of being stunned by any loose boulder which might tumble upon him; while in securing the latter, he was held by his coat-tails in an opening cut in the ice both for himself and his camera. The pursuit of photography under difficulties cannot be more aptly exemplified. Of the other photographs it need only be observed that they are all creditable, while some, such as that of the Oberland Mountains from the Torrenthorn, are particularly good.

In the text Mr. George has consulted the tastes of two very different classes of readers. "For the experienced Alpine climber there are narratives of two or three ascents of some difficulty and considerable interest. For the less ambitious traveller there are accounts of a few expeditions of slighter calibre, which do not seem to be well known, and some hints which may perhaps be of service in enabling them to see sights and enjoy pleasures usually regarded as the exclusive property of mountaineers. There is a *lex non scripta* on such matters,

more or less completely understood by the initiated, but entirely concealed from the general public, if one may judge from the unfounded ideas usually current." It is to the less ambitious traveller that this volume will be most acceptable. The older Alpine man will, naturally enough, find little that is new to him in such a publication, although he will, of course, be interested in all that aptly illustrates his favourite walking-ground and his familiar haunts.

We shall pass over the author's narrative of his party's excursions, with the simple remark, that it is pleasantly and plainly told, but might have remained untold without great loss to the Alpine community. In his exposition of the phenomena of glaciers he is an implicit and avowed follower of Dr. Tyndall, who had previously expounded his own views in a much abler manner. In the chapter, however, on Panoramic Summits the author awakens a more general interest, as all of these summits may, under ordinarily favourable conditions of weather and personal health, be attained by tolerable walkers. As Mr. George well observes, "One of the greatest charms of the Oberland consists in the number of easily accessible heights belonging to it, whence may be obtained extensive and interesting views—on one side, of the giant mountains and their glaciers, which are seen sufficiently near at hand for their grandeur to be fully appreciated; on the other, of a wide expanse of lower country or distant peaks. Even those who are least inclined to glorify the Oberland will admit that its minor mountains, taken as a class, cannot be equalled elsewhere; and they have, besides, the great advantages of being accessible quickly, easily, and from thoroughly good quarters, and of lying so near together that the chain of memory and observation is not broken in passing from one to another."

The author's description of these several panoramic summits, and their respective merits as points of view, is clear and discriminating, and mainly in accordance with our own recollections. He commences with the Schilthorn, whereon the unfortunate young English bride was killed by lightning, in June, 1865, and whose untimely death is now commemorated by a cairn and marble cross, erected on the spot where she perished. Too little is said on the grandeur of the view from this peak, which, we think, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other of the secondary panoramic summits in its vicinity, or perhaps elsewhere. The Faulhorn and the Sidelhorn find more favour, and are more fully characterized; as also is the Eggischhorn, so well known for its excellent mountain inn. So attentive is its landlord to the English that Germans are jealous, and we lately met in a German Alpine work with a most unpolite and silly sneer at the said landlord for his Anglican courtesies. To the Bell Alp and its neighbourhood, Mr. George devotes an entire chapter, commending both the prospect and the inn. Of the grandeur of the view, even from the close proximity of the inn, there can be no question; but of the little inn itself very different opinions may be warrantably held. For ourselves, we never spent a more wretched day and night than in that same hostelry, last June. Half-starved, half-frozen, and in utter discomfort, we descended with the determination to caution all tourists from going up to the Bell Alp inn so early in the season as to be alone there, without adequate provisions and without the ordinary necessities even of mountain resorts. At the same time, it was especially provoking to read the commendations which some travellers have recorded in the visitor's book of the varied and exquisite *cuisine*



which they had enjoyed at this identical place. Such, however, was our hard fate, and the one sprat, for which we were charged as trout, was a fitter subject for microscopic inspection than a mountaineer's digestion.

We heartily concur in the author's special praise of the Torrenthorn, a summit above Leukerbad of 9,679 feet in height, and near the Gemmi Pass. It is very strange that this easily accessible and admirable point of view is not more frequently ascended. "It is not the fault of the inhabitants" (of the Baths of Leuk), says Mr. George, "that no greater notice is taken of the Torrenthorn, for an excellent horse-path has been made to the very top, and engravings of the panorama are to be seen in all the hotels. Yet so little seems to be known of this marvellous point of view, which our whole party agreed in pronouncing the finest of all the panoramic summits, that even Mr. Ball's admirable guide-book is at fault respecting it." Mr. Willis first drew our own attention to this fine prospect, and it is but our duty to draw the attention of others to the same scene. Three or four years since we described in some detail in this journal a neighbouring panoramic point of view, viz, the Bella Tola, high above the Val d'Annivers. It is equally fine with that from the Torrenthorn, and has, indeed, some advantages over it; but it demands greater labour and a much longer time to reach its summit.

To describe the chief characteristics of those panoramic points which are within the compass of all vigorous walkers, and, in several instances, of healthy ladies, is very useful for a large and yearly increasing number of tourists. The highest peaks must ever be left to the hardest climbers; but it is well that it should be more widely known, and even the most aspiring mountaineers are now ready to acknowledge, that for the sole purpose of obtaining a view, the second-rate heights, such as those from seven to ten thousand feet, are in truth more favourable than the loftiest. From the latter, if you see the views well, the distant mountains are too much dwarfed, so that what you gain in altitude, you lose in distinctness, and what you gain in extent you lose in grandeur. Add to this, the greater the height the greater the toil in attaining it, and consequently the less your vigour and capacity for enjoyment of scenery. Some men are faint, and some fall asleep just when they have placed their foot on the iced mountain top. Finally, the longer the time occupied in the ascent, the less time remains for the details of the prospect, so that oftentimes half an hour on the topmost point is the only reward for six or seven hours of arduous climbing, and if that precious half-hour should be marred by mist, the whole object of the exhausting labour is lost.

The attainment of moderate elevations, such as demand some four hours walking up and some two or three hours in descent, is the just medium between the grovelling incapacity of those who maintain that all mountaineering is rashness and folly, and the superabundant energy of those choice spirits who, having strength enough and to spare, attempt the most laborious ascents, and exclaim, "Labor ipse voluptas." For schoolboys and young collegians who are restless and uncontrollable, there is no better discipline than the well-planned ascent of a lofty mountain. Twelve hours on ice and snow, with axe and alpenstock in continual play, will tame the wildest mad-cap of Oxford or Cambridge. The treadmill of a rough or widely crevassed glacier will make the fastest man deliberate and manageable. In this way the wildest oats of England may be

harmlessly sown in the wildest Alpine ice-fields.

A kindred topic, upon which Mr. George makes some sensible observations, is Over-Fatigue, and its Causes and Cure. Plain as precautions against this appear on paper, they are really little understood or little adopted. The whole secret lies in the economical management of your strength, which is your sole pedestrian capital. You cannot spend this and retain it. An injudicious expenditure of it at the commencement of an Alpine tour may cripple you for the whole journey. We are only too sure of this, and too deeply impressed with the importance of physical economy, from recent personal experience. The exhausting effects of one day's hard work under a brilliant and burning sky in Italy remained with us for several weeks. Our author's advice to lady climbers is, "Never walk where you can ride." This is, doubtless, a good rule where mules and money are plentiful. To say further, "Take it easy, stop frequently, start early," is simple and sagacious enough; but to get ladies early abroad is not so easy as to "take it easy" when abroad. In fact, all such matters must be left to the common sense and habits of tourists. One remark only may be added—strength is much slower in returning than in departing; and yet one maxim more—look to your boots; their condition and aptitude are of more importance than other minor accompaniment, if, indeed, boots can be deemed of minor consequence.

The late fatal accident on Mont Blanc has again revived public interest in Alpine dangers. With those who roundly condemn all such expeditions, no argument can be held. With more sensible persons who have a mountaineering spirit associated with prudence and soberness and foresight, argument may be held fairly and calmly. At present, however, we shall not enter into details upon this question, as it demands space and scope by itself. Let us only observe that people who, like the three Youngs, ascend Mont Blanc without guides, one or more of their party being very young, do really court calamity, and do knowingly confront disaster. People, again, who rashly attempt the Matterhorn are subject to the same charge. Almost all, or at least many, of the fatal accidents on the High Alps, can be traced to rashness or obvious imprudence. The same causes will bring calamity in any perilous position—on the top of St. Paul's, on the Monument, or any lofty or slippery elevation. On the other hand, if the Alpine adventurer possesses knowledge, or hires the best guides and implicitly obeys their instructions, and if he ensures all reasonable preliminaries and adopts all reasonable precautions, he is certainly justified in indulging his pedestrian passion. "The impulse which urges men to the High Alps," says our author, "is, in fact, ambition translated into physical action. The mountaineer is a more perfect type of the ambitious man than even the fox-hunter, laudably zealous to be in at the death; and he has the further advantage that his end, when attained, is worth having." True without question; and there will be many mountaineers every fine summer in the Oberland and other High Alps. No denunciations will prevent them from climbing, and they will obstinately take their "grand courses." It is to more moderate, less ambitious, less restless, less practised, but equally spirited climbers that cautions and advice are needful and acceptable, and to such persons principally will Mr. George's agreeable and elegant production be heartily welcome.

*The Commercial Letter Writer: a Series of Modern and Practical Letters of Business, Trade Circulars, Forms, &c., selected from Actual Mercantile Correspondence.* By P. L. Simmonds. (Routledge & Sons.)

ALTHOUGH the title of this book is not alluring to general readers, we can vouch for its affording much amusement to a select circle. The lovers of sensation, indeed, will not find anything stirring in its pages; for its only romances turn on damaged sugar and the fortunes of "your Mr. Levy." But those who want to be men of the world, to know what is done in all circles, what is received as gospel, and what is held up to admiration, will not despise the insight into the world of commerce afforded by this volume. They will value its precepts less for their style than their meaning, less for their elegance than their practical soundness.

At the same time, we do not know that the letters given by Mr. Simmonds will answer their purpose as models to future business correspondents. The object of letter-writers generally is to furnish people with the right material, and to put that material in a serviceable shape. If a man wants to write a begging letter, or to get off from an engagement of marriage, or to tell his father that he has eloped with an heiress, he finds forms ready to his hand; and he can vary them if the heiress has no money, or the banns have already been published. But it is no help to a man who wants to know the mode of boiling down tallow if he is referred to a letter asking for details about the culture of cotton. "Inquiries from a colonial company as to the commercial value of certain barks" are of very slight use to a man who wants to trade with the Eight of Benin. In cases where a man has anything to say, and his correspondents do not require delicacy, one would think mere straightforwardness was all that was necessary. But perhaps we are mistaken. Perhaps there is a business etiquette which cannot be learnt without due study. Perhaps no one would talk naturally of esteemed orders and receipt of favours, and having had this pleasure yesterday. It is well for us to know how such things are said by great firms, so that if to-morrow we should become a company (limited), we should not need to shrink from our responsibilities.

Suppose that we had ordered some article of some party, and it had not come duly to hand. With our ignorance of commercial principles, we might write savagely on the subject. How differently is such neglect viewed by business men!—"I suppose I may give up all hope of getting the cask of naphtha ordered from you two months ago," is the sole complaint that passes one man's pen. The grievance is left to speak for itself, and it impresses us the more strongly. Another time, indeed, we see injured nature taxed beyond forbearance, and the man breaks out with "It is strange that while you promise the completion of work by a certain date, you never fulfil your promises." Here it is plain that the writer is hasty, for he never reflects that if they did not promise there would be no promise to fulfil. Yet even his haste does not rob him of his affability; and he signs himself Yours truly. In like manner, when it is necessary to inform a house that they have effected an insurance against your orders, and that you hold them responsible, you sweeten the dose by addressing them as "Dear Sirs." As Sir Lucius O'Trigger told Acres, "Do the thing decently and like a Christian." Even if you are vexed at having contributed to the Portuguese Exhibition, and getting nothing by it, there is no need to say more than, "As I learn that the Portuguese Exhibition has been

financially and commercially a failure, it is quite enough to be saddled with the outward and homeward freights to Oporto, without any honorary or business results from our exhibits." Even if you have to apply for money, there is no need for doing it uncivilly. How simple it is to say, "Our collector will have the pleasure of calling upon you on Friday morning next for settlement of our account," and to add in a postscript, "If absent from home, please leave instructions to pay our collector, as it is a long way to call for so small an amount." If the money is not forthcoming, and your collector has the pleasure of calling for it without any corresponding pleasure being shown, you remind your debtor that "our accounts are balanced every twelve months, and your default prevents us from closing our books for the date alluded to." Such a hint must surely be taken. If not, you place the matter in your solicitor's hands, or you place the account for collection in the hands of the Society for the Protection of Traders. We can hardly think that Mr. Simmonds holds up as a model for imitation the letter which runs, "Enclosed I beg to hand you bill for acceptance, which I shall feel obliged by your returning me, in course of post, with the needful"; or the one which exclaims angrily, "After renewing your bill to oblige you, you then fail to meet it, and only send me 20*l.* on account; thus giving me the trouble of writing half-a-dozen letters for the paltry balance of 8*l.* 13*s.*" But when money is at stake, Christianity as well as civility is often at a discount.

Nor is it less aggravating to write letters which remain unanswered, and to have claims disputed. "It seems," writes one man, "that I am not likely to be more fortunate with your house in Leeds in obtaining an answer than I have been with your London branch." Another declares that it is quite contrary to his usual practice to allow for cases, but makes an exception this time; which is also another's reason for making certain allowances, "to save us both a troublesome correspondence."

But the knowledge of the world conveyed in these letters is even more valuable than the glimpses given into the ways of business. Thus we find that soap is comparatively neglected at the Cape; and it is hoped this statement will not be deemed either impertinent or trivial. Although business in Tahiti is stagnant, a merchant there gives instructions to be kept more fully supplied with soaps, perfumes, and fashionable toilet articles. A London manufacturer sends his correspondents in Boston "a quarter of a gross of Prince of Wales Bouquet, as per enclosed label, as I think it likely there will be a run for that article on account of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to the States." Passing from perfumery to something of a rather opposite tendency, we read, "Gentlemen,—Having obtained the sole agency in Kent for the sale of your concentrated fecal manure, we have much pleasure (!) in presenting our report." It is hard to realize the amount of zeal that must have inspired such a sentence.

Politics are duly represented among the trade circulars, and the mixture of Continental politics with tallow and of American politics with cotton has very often a comic effect. There were speculations about the course likely to be taken by the Continental Powers during the past May, and some few leading articles were written on the subject. Now, in this book we have a genuine political prophecy, which did not, indeed, come true as to the main basis on which it was founded, but was positively verified in the minor deduction. "On dit that if Prussia attack Austria, Russia will

side with the latter; and if this statement be correct, which is most probable, it offers a guarantee that no impediment will present itself in the ensuing months to the usual and regular influx of tallow from Russia." We hope the guarantee was more satisfactory than many of its namesakes. But though in other respects we trace the effect of great occurrences by the sudden fall of prices, there are occasional instances of a still further reaction, and of a general shock being given to all established principles. The Liverpool Cotton Circular notes as the result of the interview between President Lincoln and the Southern Commissioners that "fair Egyptians were sold as low as eighteen pence." Nothing could well be more significant of the attachment of Liverpool to the cause of slavery. The news of negotiations between North and South had an inappreciable effect on the fate of these captives; they were led away at once by purchasers at a low figure to make room for the expected cargoes of negroes. Nor does Manchester seem to be much more moral than Liverpool. There, too, we read of a decline in prices within the past month: "7-8ths printers have declined 3*d.* to 1*s.* per piece; 9-8ths printers, 3*d.* to 1*s.*; and domestics are 4*d.* to 4*d.* per yard lower." Perhaps, as authors, we may be thought indifferent to the wrongs of printers, and we must own to a shameful ignorance as to the distinction between 7-8ths and 9-8ths. But what will Jeames say to domestics being sold by the yard? Their price has generally gone in an increasing ratio with the number of their feet, and allowance has also been made for the graceful line of their calves. We must say that if such notions are suffered to prevail at Manchester and Liverpool, the sooner the world comes to an end the better. If in the one we are to have companion pictures to the Eastern slave-mart, and in the other that grand creature, the British flunkey, is to be quoted at per yard, there will be a revolution in English ideas more serious than could be produced by a Reform Bill, and more fatal than a war without tallow.

## NEW NOVELS.

*The Wild Flower of Ravensworth.* 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

WHATEVER other qualities may be discoverable in these volumes, we have found them three of the most wearisome which it has been our duty to wade through for a long time; and we are constrained to add, moreover, with as much surprise as disappointment, that after reading them through very carefully we are unable to find anything by way of compensation. We are quite alive to the responsibility that a critic incurs in pronouncing such a judgment on the last new novel by the author of 'John and I' and 'Doctor Jacob.' In both those works she established a reputation for good writing and common sense which even the least enthusiastic among her admirers were willing to admit ranked her above the ordinary run of recent novelists. In this last production of her fancy we can find absolutely nothing in the shape either of clever delineation or striking thought; but very much that deserves more than such negative dispraise. Its sketches of character are hasty, indefinite and incomplete; its story is almost as uninteresting as it is unreal; and its pages are continually weighted by an alternation of small talk and truisms, which keep on suggesting the simile of an ugly doll padded with sawdust.

The story itself strikes one as a sign of curious inconsistency on the part of a lady who takes no pains to conceal her sympathy

with that modern type of womanhood to which has been given the not necessarily disrespectful name, "strong-minded." Holding, as Miss Edwards does, very strongly to at least a mitigated form of the theory about "woman's rights"; selecting for one of her least feeble and most unnatural characters a young woman perpetually poring over Greek literature and philosophy; believing, apparently, in Platonic love between men and women to an extent which keeps the reader in a constant state of fidgeting anxiety; and taking pains throughout (if we can interpret her meaning at all) to degrade conventionalities, to preach the grandeur of disinterested affection, to

Ring out the false, ring in the new,

all the world over; it can hardly fail to occur to one's mind as a little singular that the whole plot of this tale should hinge on the "Wild Flower's" father having been a knave, and the "Wild Flower's" husband's difficulty in disproving that crushing fact and establishing his wife's descent from a baronet. Persons or far less lofty ideas than either the author or the "Wild Flower's" husband have adopted the notion, before now, that a man only marries his wife, and not his wife's belongings; and that he may keep his self-respect even though the latter are not respectable. Miss Edwards not only seems to hold this proposition to be untenable, but exaggerates the opposite view to such an extent that she seems to consider the crowning glory of her heroine's life is when she runs away from her husband (when having "married Lucius under false pretences," she concludes that she has therefore no right to be his wife), and when she lives in dangerous ecstasies of love with an old admirer, rather than believe it possible that her spouse should remain faithful after the discovery of her disgrace. We have already used the phrase—"if we can interpret the writer's meaning at all"; if we are right, this is the whole moral of the story; if we are wrong, we are bound to admit we do not understand it in the least degree. It is, at all events, the one solitary speck in Esther Penwarden's character which can be possibly intended to appeal either to sympathy or admiration; and no single word countenances the idea that the author means to blame and not to praise. In all other respects the "Wild Flower" is simply a gushing, innocent, and exceedingly silly country girl, who apparently ought to have married an equally gushing, innocent, and silly rustic prodigy; but who married somebody else and was very happy. And the rustic prodigy "ought to have been a ruler of men or of circumstances, a Wesley or a Stevenson," but unluckily wasn't; rather, on the other hand, a very undecided character and a very decided fool.

*The Shadows of Destiny: a Romance.* By Capt. Colomb. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

If "Romance" signifies something that is quite unintelligible, 'The Shadows of Destiny' fulfils its mission. The story begins with an old lady who lives in a haunted manor-house. She goes to bed by the light of an expiring candle, and leaves all her clothes, which are described minutely, thrown on the floor, on a hard winter's night, with a storm blowing round the house and rumbling down the chimneys. "The shadows of the agitated branches crossed and flitted strangely on the faded satin coverlet and pillow and on the tired and careworn face; suddenly a dark picture painted on a panel, sliding noiselessly aside, disclosed the head and bust of a female, fantastically attired in the head-dress, ruff and garb of the days of the Stuarts."



After singing a little song and looking fixedly at the face of the sleeper, she draws back her head and disappears, and the picture, "a Dutch landscape, returned to its place." The sleeping lady meanwhile dreams a wonderful dream, that she sees an "appearance" which divides, as housemaids say, "into two halves, one of which turns into a luminous griffin, which carries off her niece Maude; whilst the other half, in the shape of an eagle, swoops down on her other niece Edith, and carries her off in its claws; and the building where they were all three sitting falls down with a great crash. These are the "shadows of destiny." The two nieces go up to London, and one of them runs away with Gerald Griffin; and the other marries a Lord Eaglescliffe,—or rather does not marry him, but lives and dies mysteriously, with suspicion of being murdered, at last returning, in the shape of a headless lady, to haunt the walls of the ancient manor-house where the old lady dreamed her portentous dream. The book then takes a leap forward for a hundred years; and then more and more mystery grows up. Eaglescliffes and Griffins become fatally mixed up in each other's concerns, but which is which and who is the other will be a puzzle to the enterprising reader. There is a mysterious Lady Eaglescliffe, with a face like a sphynx, and she has a son; and there is another young man in whom she takes a mysterious interest; and there is a Gerald Griffin, who pursues a young lady who lives with her father in the haunted manor-house, and there are false friends and foul play, and dishonourable intentions; and the young man leaves the young lady to lament his absence, and when he comes back penitent, and sings under her window, he finds her gone, and he sees something dreadful,—but whether the lady is dead or drowned or murdered or kept in captivity, the author himself does not reveal, for fear of casting a slur on her memory. Gerald Griffin goes mad, and is kept in a lunatic asylum, which is in a state we recommend to the notice of the Commissioners; whilst as regards the wicked Lady Eaglescliffe, and the mysterious young man, we are promised further revelations at a future time. The future tale can scarcely be worse than the present.

*The Three Louisas: a Novel.* By H. Sutherland-Edwards. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

It may be doubted, by experience, how far Art is a subject for works of art. Pictures about painters have been too often flabby, uninteresting works, dependant mainly on the lay model. The music written to illustrate music is somewhat better: witness four works so widely different as Gluck's 'Orfeo,' and Handel's 'Cecilian Ode,' and Spohr's 'Power of Sound' Symphony, and M. Auber's 'Ambasadrice.' But numerous as Art-novels have been, we cannot, at the instant, call to mind a good story of which a painter's fortunes are the principal theme, still less one devoted to the career of a musician. It is true that a certain interest was excited by 'Charles Auchester,' incorrect as were all the technical portions of the novel; but this partly was excited by the titillations of amiable (we must not say scandalous) curiosity. It was so "nice" to read in print all about Mendelssohn and Mdlle. Jenny Lind!—though, as should have been foreseen, the fictitious presentation of these celebrated persons and of their private life was as far from the reality as is the child's notion, scrawled on his slate, from the features and the attitudes of a Napoleon or a Cleopatra. Then, too, there was that serviceable thing, a temporary mystery as to the authorship. This is a "sure card," as Mrs. Gore found out when she played it so

dextrously on behalf of her 'Cecil'; as Lord Lytton proved when putting his 'New Timon' forth. Of an attempt on Beethoven's life, not long ago made by a German romancer, we have here spoken. Among Madame George Sand's tales, that lady's 'Lucrezia Floriani,' devoted, it has been said, to a "showing up" of her favourite and protégé, Chopin, after a quarrel, is, perhaps, her worst and least moral story (which is saying much). To be just, however, her 'Consuelo' and its sequel—both spoilt by her resolute determination to preach the gospel of a refined and elastic Christianity—may be pointed to as an exception which proves the rule of what has been said regarding musical novels. Nothing can be livelier than her scenes in the Venice music-school and opera-house,—than her characters of the heroine, Anzoleto, Porpora, La Corilla, the ridiculous amateur Baron von Hoditz, the despotic, flute-playing Frederick of Prussia,—hero so dear to Mr. Carlyle!—than her group of theatrical intriguers at Vienna, whose underhand propensities were fostered by the meddling King Maria Theresa, and the *petit maître* minister, Kaunitz. But 'Consuelo' stands alone. Madame d'Agout's (*Daniel Stern*) 'Nelida,' written with the activity of spite against Dr. Liszt, is, as all works of spite and vengeance should be, a failure. While rambling through stories about musicians, Pouschkin's short dramatic scene, founded on the apocryphal story of Mozart having been poisoned by Salieri, is not to be forgotten. As an accessory figure, that fascinating "syren of the stage," who tempts true lovers from their allegiance, to their ruin, the *prima donna*, has been worked on the average with more effect; never better worked than by Maturin in his 'Woman; or, Pour et Contre,'—a novel, we take leave to say, unjustly forgotten. But, inasmuch as no overture should be too long-drawn, we will introduce (as the composers say) no more themes, however many there be that press on us, but at once draw up the curtain on 'The Three Louisas.'

Mr. H. Sutherland-Edwards has elsewhere shown a fair amount of reading on musical subjects, and (in an altogether different department of literary effort) readiness of observation and lightness of hand, as one who sketches national manners and peculiarities, and takes note of events as they pass. But as a novel-writer his experience and craft appear for the moment to have forsaken him. His 'Three Louisas,' the story of one and the same Louisa, the daughter of a retired singer, who is driven by want on music, and changes her name thrice, is neither like truth nor fiction. The tale of the girl's struggles with a hard lot,—how she publishes songs of no value, the publication being liberally paid for by a *Romeo* behind the curtain,—how she innocently falls into the worst possible hands, those of one of the patronizing *Don Juans* who haunt theatres, and who lays deliberate siege to her, from which he retires after the fashion of *Pamela*'s Mr. B.,—how she becomes a great *prima donna*, and remains stainless throughout her greatness, in order that at last she may be re-united to the high-born *Romeo* who had first befriended her (not without wry faces on the part of his family):—these things, we say, are told neither wisely nor well. The verisimilitude of the scenes and characters with which Mr. Sutherland-Edwards can hardly fail to be conversant, as here painted, is no greater than that of similar combinations in an astounding novel published many years ago, called 'Realities,' which we remember because of a wondrous orgie at Richmond, where the charming and virtuous heroine actress was saluted, under the stare of passing diners, by her managerial *Don Juan*.

There is no need, for sensation's sake, to prefer the wrong side of the tapestry, though there may be need, from time to time, to intimate that the same has its existence. But whatever be the manners, whatever be the scenes,—be they better be they worse,—if they are not brought before us, the verdict must be, as here, that the artist fails in outline, in colour, in grouping. Mr. Sutherland-Edwards will do well, as soon as possible, not too soon (according to the fatally facile fashion of our tale-tellers, who lay stories as eggs are laid), to take his revenge by giving us a novel to admire.

*Days of Yore.* By Sarah Tytler. 2 vols. (Strahan.)

IN 'Days of Yore' we are introduced to domestic scenes in Holland, England, Ireland, and Scotland, but principally in the latter, which afford ample materials for the little, and perchance homely, details which fill up the comprehensive outline of the historical artist. The former without the latter would want connexion; while the latter, standing by itself, would be little better than the heading of a chapter. In short, one is the complement of the other. The first tale, or rather sketch, carries us back, in a very interesting manner, to a period of Scottish history concerning which we know but little that is authentic. The memory of Saint Margaret, however, "with her sweet eyes, her auburn hair, her learning, her sorrows, her fasts and vigils, and her wifely love," still lives in the traditions of her adopted country; while to us Saxons, the record of the romantic life of the sister of Edgar Atheling cannot be read without interest. The victory of Hastings forced Edgar, his mother, and three sisters, after many adventures, to seek for refuge from the fierce conqueror, in the widow's native land of Hungary. Stress of weather compelled the hapless fugitives to put in near Dunfermline. The crown of Scotland was then worn by that Malcolm who, if forgotten by historians, will yet live in the pages of Shakspeare as the avenger of his father's death and the vanquisher of Macbeth. In the previous year the unlettered Malcolm had been an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of the beautiful and accomplished ornament of the English Court. Now the wheel of fortune had turned, and the exiled Princess proceeded on foot, unattended save by some monks, to sue for hospitality at the hand of her rejected lover. It speaks well for the generous nature of the King of Scotland that Margaret could venture to solicit aid from one on whose self-love she had inflicted so severe a wound. And well did he justify the confidence placed in him. Instead of purchasing the goodwill of his powerful neighbour by giving up to him such important personages, he at once renewed to the wayworn exile the offer of his hand and crown,—coupling with it, however, no conditions in case of a second rejection,—which but a year ago had been unsuccessfully made to the highly-placed Princess. His constancy received meet reward, and for the rest of his life an angel called him husband. Notwithstanding, however, her numerous charms and virtues, Margaret had one defect not uncommon in any age with women; she allowed herself to be too much led by the priests. This not unnaturally produced alienation between the hitherto happy pair; and eventually her daily resort to a neighbouring cave gave rise to grave suspicions in her husband's mind. At length, maddened by doubts which he could not repress, Malcolm dogged his wife's footsteps, and found her, not listening to a rival, but earnestly praying that her own sins might be forgiven her, and her husband's heart awak-



ened to a truer perception of the means of salvation. Stricken with remorse, Malcolm hurried home, and, when next his queen quitted Dunfermline for Edinburgh, he caused the cave to be converted into a chapel, which long continued to be the admiration of travellers from every part of Europe.

Among other Scottish sketches one will be read with particular interest, for the insight it gives into the manner in which marriages were arranged in Edinburgh, towards the end of the last century. We can hardly in these days realize to ourselves that, at a time so little removed from our own,—living men may still be found who remember it,—a young lady could be kept locked up in a dark sleeping-closet, her only fare bread and water, till she consented to wed the bridegroom her mother had selected. Almost as difficult to picture to ourselves is the sight of the fashionable Edinburgh beauty being brought to her new home in Lauderdale, seated behind her husband, who carried pistols at his saddle-bow. In this story, besides the wooing and wedding, we are presented with what we doubt not is a faithful representation of the interior of a Border laird's house, which shows emphatically how much the railway has done to annihilate the difference in luxury and refinement which must then have existed between provincial Scotland and the South of England.

Perhaps the most attractive of all the tales which compose this book is that called 'The Shadow of the Ancient Mariner.' The ancient mariner is no other than that Alexander Selkirk, or rather Sealchraig, whose romantic adventures suggested to Defoe the inimitable 'Robinson Crusoe.' Alexander Sealchraig was a native of Largo, and when rescued from his uninhabited island, he returned to the place of his birth, and spent several years there ere he again wandered forth into those solitudes for which he seems to have acquired a positive liking. He is described as a gloomy, silent, disagreeable man, who avoided the society of men, and generally quarrelled with those with whom he came in contact. The author makes him, for all his moroseness, not insensible to the attractions of a pretty face, and weaves from thence a love story, which, in its character, harmonizes well with the untamed, impetuous spirit of the wooer. Eventually Sealchraig, unsuccessful in his suit and pining for the freedom of a savage life, left Scotland for South America, and was never heard of more.

For the remainder of these short tales, including a very pleasing description of Rotterdam and its great annual fair a hundred years ago, we must refer the reader to the book itself.

*Eastern Mails: Copy of Report from Capt. Tyler, R.E., to Her Majesty's Postmaster General, of his recent Inspection of the Railways and Ports of Italy, with Reference to the Use of the Italian Route for the Conveyance of the Eastern Mails.* (Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed.)

THE question considered in this able report so immediately concerns a large section of the world of writers as well as persons who have commercial interests in any of our eastern dependencies, that it claims from literary journals a measure of attention which we do not usually bestow on Parliamentary papers. Hitherto our fast mails from London to the East have passed through France *via* Macon to Marseilles, and thence by sea to Egypt, through which country any line of rapid communication between Great Britain and her oriental dependencies must under existing circumstances necessarily pass. By the arrange-

ments still in force, the transit of letters from Macon to Alexandria consumes 162 hours 43 minutes, thus apportioned—10 hours 43 minutes to the journey from Macon to Marseilles, 2 hours to the transfer of mails at Marseilles, and 150 hours to the voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria, a portion of the route that covers 1,460 nautical miles and includes 4 hours' detention at Malta. From London to Macon, and from Alexandria eastwards, it is not at present proposed to change the postal track to India; but the railway down the east coast of Italy, which has been at work since the May of last year, has placed it in our power to send our letters from Macon to Alexandria in 127 hours 28 minutes, instead of the 162 hours 43 minutes required by the Marseilles route. This preferable line of passage runs from Macon to St. Michel, from St. Michel over Mont Cenis to Susa, from Susa to Bologna, from Bologna to Brindisi, from which port to Alexandria the distance does not exceed 822 nautical miles. In this diminution of the passage by sea appears the chief recommendation of the Brindisi route; for in actual length the way by Marseilles is about as short as any that can be adopted, its disadvantages being due to the unavoidable slowness of locomotion on the sea, and the risk of delay from stress of weather to which that mode of progression is exposed. "Inasmuch, therefore," Capt. Tyler observes, "as it is practicable to travel more than twice as fast on land, where good railways are available, as by sea, and with less risk of delay from stress of weather, it becomes advantageous to decrease the sea passage as far as possible, when this can be done without too heavy a cost, in order to effect a saving of time." As the Italian Government would convey our mails on "terms which are very considerably less in proportion to the distance than is paid by Her Majesty's Government for the passage of the mails through France," the chief argument in favour of the contemplated alteration is supported by considerations of cost. Hence it appears that as matters stand Capt. Tyler has made out a strong case for the Brindisi route; but there is reason for confidence that before many months have passed its advantages over the Marseilles line will be even greater. Under existing circumstances the service of our Eastern mails from St. Michel over Mont Cenis to Susa would be performed by horses and mules; but on the opening of the Summit Railway over Mont Cenis—a line of railway that will probably be completed during the May of next year—the time required for the fast journey from Macon *via* Brindisi to Alexandria will be reduced from 127 hours 28 minutes to 123 hours 8 minutes. Again, on the completion of the Grand Tunnel Line, which Capt. Tyler hopes to see at work in the course of five or six years, the route from St. Michel to Susa would consume still less time. "There will, therefore," says the reporter, "be an advantage of 35½ hours in favour of the Brindisi route previous to the construction of the Mont Cenis Summit Railway; of 39½ hours after the construction of that railway; and of 42½ hours after the completion of the permanent tunnel line from St. Michel to Susa." In conclusion, Capt. Tyler observes, with regard to another change of route that will most likely be effected at no very great distance of time, "As I have intimated at the commencement of this Report, the question to be now solved is solely that of communication through Europe to the East. I would ask your Grace's permission to touch also upon the still more important saving of time and distance that may be obtained hereafter, by avoiding the passage of the Red Sea,

when a railway shall be constructed from the coast of the Mediterranean along the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf. By this route many hundred miles of distance, and many days of time, might be saved between London and Bombay, which will become within the next two years (when the railways to Madras and Calcutta are completed) the principal port of India. The navigation by the Persian Gulf to Bombay will be far preferable to that *via* Suez and the Red Sea to Bombay; and even that amount of navigation may ultimately be avoided by the connexion together of Bagdad and Bombay by railway. But in the mean time the Euphrates Valley scheme has been for many years almost in abeyance. The mere guarantee of the Turkish Government has not been found sufficient even to render the construction of the first portion from the coast to Aleppo practicable; and the financial state of that empire renders progress now almost impossible. But I have so strong a conviction of the important bearing that the construction of such a railway would have, commercially and strategically, upon the British Empire, that I could not but take this opportunity of recommending the subject to the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government." Whether the time has come for action in accordance with Capt. Tyler's suggestion we offer no opinion; but it will not be questioned that the project deserves the serious consideration thus solicited for it.

*A Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin, in Leicester, during the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth; with some Account of its Minor Altar and Ancient Guilds. Compiled from Original and Contemporaneous Documents.* By Thomas North. (London, Bell & Daldy; Leicester, Crossley & Clarke.)

WE are always rejoiced to find an antiquary and a scholar building up local history out of local records. The latter have become so rare that gentlemen render excellent service when they thus turn them to useful purpose ere they disappear or perish. Parish records, it might be supposed, being under lock and key, and these under more than single guardianship, would be safe from any despoiler; but, perhaps, it was because several guardians had as many keys that the stewardship became a failure.

When Thoresby and when Nichols wrote their respective Leicestershire histories, masses of local records of the pre-Reformation period were in the parish chests of the churches in Leicester, inaccessible to students and historians. Of these important documents, in which so much of the religious and social history of the early times was to be found, many have nearly altogether disappeared. Ignorance of their value, and carelessness, even when their value was known, have caused some, but not the greater portion, of this loss. Documents have been lent which have never been restored. To us this seems the same as if they were stolen. Mr. North, with polite and delicate euphuism, says of documents fraudulently detained and after a time sold, that "something very like the opposite of strict honesty has led to their not being restored." Very like indeed. The euphuism reminds us of the delicacy of Nicholas St. Antlings, who would not steal his master's chain because of the literal prohibition in the Decalogue; but when Pyebord asks, "Wilt thou nim it from him?" the puritan thief answers, "That I will!"

The ancient Leicester records disappeared soon after the publication of Nichols's and Thoresby's histories of the town; but some of them, and heaps of other deeds, turned up many

years after. "A curious collection of ancient writings," says a Leicester paper, some six-and-thirty years ago, "was sold last week by auction in Pall Mall, being deeds relating to Brookesby, Great Bowden, Kirby, Coton, Bosworth, Barton, Lubbenham, Huncote, and St. Mary's Church, Leicester. This collection was considerable, being deposited in five boxes." All these, surreptitiously detained from their rightful possessors, have disappeared. Occasionally a portion may come to light, as in the case of a large volume of churchwardens' accounts, beginning A.D. 1554, relating to the parish of St. Martin, Leicester. Mr. North purchased it from a person in whose possession it had been for half a century. This very volume, to which Thoresby had made reference in his history, had been previously bought at a book-stall, the buyer preserving it simply on account of its local character.

Mr. North has worked up this material into his history with great skill. It is worthy of remark, as illustrating the good old religious feeling—even if it were a formality, yet one not to be scoffed at—that the churchwardens' accounts in the ancient days were headed with the sacred initials J. H. S. Sometimes the word "Jesus" is at the head, as a monition to the wardens to be honest in their reckonings. Mr. North says, that "the accounts of the Chamberlains of the Borough of Leicester for the year 1578-9, and several subsequent years, are headed 'Emanuel.' And he aptly refers to a passage in 'Henry the Sixth' to show that Shakspeare had not forgotten the custom:—

*Jack Cade.* What is thy name?

*Clerk.* Emmanuel.

*Dick.* They used to write it on the top of letters.

Through similar religious sentiment a man's last will used to fittingly begin with "In the name of God"; and the warrants of master mariners, down to a very late period (perhaps the seemingly custom has not quite died out), commenced with a humble reference to the Almighty, most appropriate to be kept before the eye of those whose home was often on the stormy waters. Mr. North's volume is not only ably compiled, but handsomely got up. Its especial public may be within the *shire* of Leicester, but there is matter in it that may interest antiquaries beyond those limits.

*The Story of the American War, 1861-65.* By Henry Stacke. With a Map illustrating the Battle-Fields. (Warne & Co.)

ANOTHER superficial and inaccurate sketch of the great struggle concerning which there has been an excess of erroneous speech and writing during the last five years. This 'Story of the American War' cannot be recommended on any ground. By his unfair reticence, no less than by his wrong statements and ungenerous suggestions, the author's bias in favour of the South is made apparent from the first to the last page of his book. He has not the hardihood to claim triumphal honours for Mr. Jefferson Davis; but he has the imprudence to tell his story in such a fashion that the conclusion is totally irreconcilable with the tenor of the narrative. "The author," Mr. Stacke observes in his Preface, "is aware that he may be accused of what some persons consider 'inconsistency.' He can sympathize with the cause of the Abolitionists of the North, and yet admire the valour and fortitude of the Confederates;" and in his last page, modifying this profession of anti-slavery opinions, he remarks: "It has been my object to do justice to the conduct of the South, while expressing some sympathy with the cause of the North." By those who give him credit for virtue, of which

the body of his book contains no sufficient evidence, it will be regretted that, while taking so much care to express his admiration of Southern patriotism and valour, he should have altogether neglected to do justice to the men whose policy is said to command his approval. To fan the last embers of a dying fire, he reprints four stanzas of the lyrical appeal which entreated "Maryland, my Maryland," to spurn the Northern scum, and avenge the patriotic gore that stained the streets of Baltimore; and not content with thus reproducing the invitation he informs us that the song was "written in language which will survive as long as the memory of the war lasts,"—a doubtful compliment that may be applied to the poet or the English tongue, according to the reader's taste. After the fashion of many other champions, Mr. Stacke creates confusion, and has probably confused himself by an ambiguous use of the word "rights." Having frankly acknowledged that the Southern States rebelled to perpetuate slavery, he speaks of them as having seceded to maintain their independence. In one place we read, "As long as the anti-slavery party were in such a minority that they could not affect the course of legislation, the planters of the South regarded their hysterical declamations with quiet contempt; but when fresh accessions, gained from immigration and diffusion of English ideas throughout the North, swelled the numbers of the Abolitionists into a formidable faction, the slave-owners became alarmed, and banded themselves together to resist any infringement of their rights." Elsewhere the author assures us that "year after year the Confederates had striven and toiled and fought for their rights as an independent people." Speaking of the means by which the Southern States struggled for their rights, Mr. Stacke observes, "Year after year it needed a greater strain to find soldiers to meet the ever-increasing armies of the North. Successful management and complete railway communication enabled Jefferson Davis, in 1861 and 1862, to bring something like equal numbers to oppose the enemy at different points of attack." The natural inference from this statement is, that in the earlier battle-fields and engagements of the war the superiority of numbers was invariably on the side of the North; that by fortunate combinations of circumstances and by strenuous efforts the South occasionally managed "to bring something like equal numbers to oppose the enemy at different points of attack," but that she never contrived to do more. Of course the writer intended to convey this very erroneous impression; and it cannot be pleaded in his defence that the misleading words are attributable to ignorance, for in describing some of the earlier encounters he exhibits an amount of knowledge that shuts out any such apology for disingenuousness. For instance, with exceptional candour he expressly states, that at Wilson's Creek "the Confederates outnumbered their opponents." This mode of dealing with numbers is characteristic of the book, which abounds in self-contradiction. Notwithstanding its extravagant admiration for the South, it contains many passages which, taken apart from the context, might be used as evidence that the writer wished to tell the truth of both sides, or even that his bias was in favour of the North. But, far from indicating a conscientious determination to be fair to both parties, these passages appear to have been dictated by caution rather than justice, and they are powerless to conceal or turn attention from the partiality which is conspicuous in every chapter.

*The Birds of Middlesex. A Contribution to the Natural History of the County.* By James Edmund Harting. (Van Voorst.)

THE three celebrated poets who were at issue as to whether the crop they were passing by was wheat, oats or barley, and who were told by a wondering rustic that it was rye, if they were ashamed of their ignorance, at least found a friend in need. There is many a man in the capital of Middlesex who would be utterly incapable of distinguishing one tree from another by their names; for such persons, too, there is help at hand. "Other some," as the phrase goes, who may walk over a Middlesex meadow and who would not know "a hawk from a heronshaw," may now study Mr. Harting's book, and learn more about birds than the famous individual in the *Spectator*.

As there are unhappy persons so ignorant as to speak of foxhounds as "dogs," a vulgar error which settles the snobbism of the speaker with huntsmen and whips, so there are others who do not know how to designate flocks of winged game. Those luckless individuals are hereby informed that they must say, a brood of grouse and a *bevy* of quails (we have carried the last word from the field into the drawing-room, where may be seen a bevy of fair dames); a *covey* of partridges, but a *covert* of coots; a *dropping* of sheldrake and a *flight* of woodcocks; a *gaggle* of geese (when they are at rest), but a *herd* of swans, a *nid* of pheasants, a *skain* of geese (when on the wing), a *spring* of teal, and a *sege* of herons; a *team* of wild ducks, and a *trip* of dotterels; a *wing* of plovers, and a *wisp* of snipes. Mr. Harting says he is not a scientific ornithologist, and neither understands nor interests himself in the endless and complicated *subgenera*, but in proper, popular, English names, he is quite a scholar; and indeed as a scientific ornithologist his merit is greater than his modesty suspects.

One would not expect to meet partridges, pheasants, or herons, on the wing, in Charing Cross, St. Martin's Lane, St. Giles's in the Fields, Tottenham Court Road, Aldersgate Street, or other street-ways leading to Islington, Hampstead, Highgate, and Hornsey Park. Henry the Eighth, however, forbade, on penalty of imprisonment, that such birds should be disturbed in the localities which now bear the names above mentioned. Macaulay tells us of somebody having, not so long ago, shot snipe or woodcock in Conduit Street; and even now a winged stranger makes his appearance in or near our crowded thoroughfares, where we should least expect to see him. By living man, the golden eagle has been detected within a few miles of the London smoke. Only the other day a shore lark, an inhabitant of the northern parts of Europe, Asia and America, was caught on Hackney Marshes. A few years since, a gamekeeper, in the Strand, (for the first time in his life,) saw a snipe on the wing, and wondered what he did in this wicked London. Purple herons have sailed near enough to the metropolitan vapour to feel it was no atmosphere for them; and the rare bittern, which, as well as the heron, used to be eaten at City feasts, has recently condescended to be shot in the vicinity of Hammersmith. We should not expect to see the shy coot upon the Serpentine, but that inhabitant of preserved streams has been seen on that Lake of Cockenye. Even the red-breasted goose has come all the way from Siberia to be brought down in the metropolitan county. Nay, the little grebe, with its small power of flight, and its reluctance to trust itself abroad, has been known to descend on the Round Pond, in Kensington Gardens, "without an atom of cover in or near it, and sur-



rounded by many miles of brick and mortar." So rare a bird as the little gull of Eastern Europe has glided over the Thames at Blackwall, in its mature spring plumage, never to return. Most wonderful of all, a storm petrel was encountered, in 1857, in Edgware Road, and was inhospitably knocked down with a stick. "It was a wet, windy night, and the bird was much exhausted. It was supposed to have strayed up the river from the coast." This coming to, or near, London has a curious effect, at least on the singing birds. "Many true British residents are true migrants as to London, and all the true migrants come into song later near London than elsewhere throughout the land."

If these ornithological incidents be amusing, there are others that partake of an opposite quality. A few strange birds come over to Middlesex, but our most welcome sojourners are being decimated, and our native birds are disappearing faster than the others come. Mr. Harting speaks of a quondam keeper who rented a cottage at 10*l.* a year, and more than paid his rent by capturing or killing and selling nightingales. Fifteen dozen at eighteen shillings a dozen was a "good nightingale season." Once he "caught no less than nineteen nightingales before breakfast, in the grounds of one gentleman, and in sight of the windows; for which, as I told him, he ought to have been transported." Again, some keepers kill the beautiful and useful nightjar, which has so unfairly got the name of "the goat-sucker." It merely captures and devours the insects that fly about the feet and stomach of goats and other animals. One man proudly showed to Mr. Harting "six of these beautiful birds hanging upon an oak, in company with some sparrowhawks, jays, magpies, and stoats." Mr. Harting fruitlessly pointed to the bill, and proved that it was not shaped for tearing flesh, like that of a hawk. The answer received was, "You may depend upon it, Sir, they're regular varmint, like all the rest of 'em, and I always kills 'em whenever I gets a sight on 'em."

Some birds locate themselves in places from which they might expect to be ejected. A fly-catcher's nest, with five eggs that had been sat upon, was found in the crown on the top of a lamp in a London street. Other birds sagaciously accept due notices to quit. A lot of rooks had their homes in a certain clump of elms, some of which, being old, were felled yearly, young trees being planted in their places. The condemned elms were marked by stripping off a bit of the bark. The intelligent rooks required no other intimation. As soon as they observed the symbol, the whole family removed to another tree.

Again, there are other birds which, with their homes, are sacred. Nobody knows whence the Guildhall pigeons come, but they and all the City pigeons are as sacred as the storks in Holland; and this privileged immunity is extended to the pigeons at the Royal Exchange, the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway at London Bridge, and at the British Museum. It is to be lamented that the country birds are less tenderly regarded. The hobby has almost entirely disappeared; and Mr. Harting names among the birds that are becoming scarce, by being indiscriminately shot down, and nailed against a tree or barn to rot, "crows, magpies, jays, and even woodpeckers." He might have added, among the handsomest of our British birds, the kingfisher, which has been shot by thousands, in order to place the most brilliant part of the plumage in the saucy hats lately worn by modest young ladies.

Sense of danger is acutely exhibited by most birds, but not always acted on according to

natural impulse. A heron, suddenly come upon, has been known to crouch down into the water instead of to fly, and refuse to rise till a stone had been thrown at it. Snipes also, in like circumstances, will crouch in similar fashion, "immersing the bill, and keeping the head and back as flat as possible." The moorhen has a still more interesting process to avoid impending peril:—

"If surprised in a small pool where there is little cover, the Moorhen, instead of taking wing, dives, and, coming towards the surface in the vicinity of some water-plant, remains entirely submerged, with the exception of the bill, which it just protrudes above the surface to enable it to breathe. From what I have observed, I believe that a Moorhen cannot remain in this position without some assistance from a reed, water-lily, or other plant. In other words, it brings itself to anchor by means of its long toes, with which it grasps the stalk of a plant, and thus keeps its body below the surface while its bill only is above. Sometimes, in shallow water, the feet touch the ground, and the toes are then inserted in the mud or gravel. On one occasion, while walking along the Brent, I surprised a Moorhen in a shallow. The bird must have seen me before I observed it; for I first became aware of its presence by noticing the bright red forehead on the surface of the water. As the brook at that particular spot was too shallow to admit of the bird's diving, and as there was no friendly cover near at hand, it continued submerged for several minutes, until I threw in a stone, when, with one motion, it rose from the water into the air and flew. While it remained in the water I was not more than three yards from it, and was easily able to see that it touched the bottom of the shallow. On another occasion I suddenly disturbed a Moorhen in a small isolated pond with plenty of cover at a short distance from the brink, but none near enough to reach quickly without flying. An elm-tree had fallen half-way across the pond, and at several feet from the bank it overhung the water for some distance without touching it. The Moorhen first dived and re-appeared two or three times, and then, as if inspired with a sudden thought, dived again and came up under the fallen tree, but showing only the head and keeping the rest of the body entirely submerged. All my efforts to drive it from thence were unavailing, and it then occurred to me that, by crawling out along the tree, I might possibly be able to seize the bird unawares. Accordingly, handing my coat to a friend who stood on the bank to tell me when I should be directly over the spot, I crawled on hands and knees along the tree, until, at my friend's signal, I knew that I was immediately above the Moorhen. I then quietly put my hand in the water, about two feet behind it, and groped gently along until I could feel the legs. There were several small branches growing laterally from the tree, and many of these were under water. I soon discovered that the Moorhen's feet passed round and under one of these, and that by this means the body was kept submerged. I had little time then for reflection, fearing lest the bird might escape; so, seizing the legs, I drew it out of the water and brought it safe to land."

Not less interesting is this home scene. It refers to the stonechat (*Saxicola rubicola*):—

"One day in May I found a nest of this species, being attracted to the spot by the actions of the old birds. It was built in an old stone wall, but at such a distance from the hole or crevice by which the birds entered, that I was unable to see whether there were eggs or young. As I approached the wall, the old birds retired to a little distance, the male uttering an angry note; but no sooner had I discovered the nest, and commenced trying to dislodge a stone to obtain a better view, than the hen bird immediately returned, flew up against me, threw herself on the ground at my feet with all her feathers ruffled, at the same time uttering a peculiar angry note. I once thought to catch her, but she eluded my grasp, although continuing near me, and expostulating as before. I was so pleased with this show of affection that I at once desisted from examining the nest, and retired to some distance

to watch the birds further. After some time, they both perched on the wall, close to the nest, and the hen, after some hesitation, at length found courage to enter. In a few seconds she issued from the crevice, and was then apparently satisfied, for she uttered quite a different kind of note, and joined the male bird in a short flight, returning again to perch upon the wall, where I then left them. How delighted Gilbert White would have been with such a display of 'στροφή,' as he has termed this natural love of animals for their young."

Mr. Harting has much curious information touching the sparrows at home, and alludes to the rarity of white sparrows in Middlesex. During the years 1852 and 3, we remember one whose home was in the ivy on the west side of Cambridge House, in Piccadilly. He was quite at his ease in the middle of the street, and was an object of great interest to all passers by.

In domestic arrangements, some male birds exhibit more consideration for their mates than others. There is the reed warbler, an agreeable fellow with a taste for singing. He will go abroad with his lady in search of materials for the nest, but he makes her carry them all home, and he will not assist in building. The Jack snipe is more industrious, though with a selfish motive. He will, indeed, "pick up a worm from the surface, but he prefers boring for one, and drawing it from a sod." The epicure then passes it through his bill, pinching it the while, to make it more succulent and tender, and swallows his game whole. There may be too much of epicurean alacrity in a bird. Mr. Harting speaks of a heron at Kingsbury reservoir who was found "firmly held by a fishing-line, the hook fixed in its throat, and the line twisted round its legs. It had swallowed a bait set for pike." The heron had not been sufficiently acute; and he is not the only bird that suffers for want of looking about him. The author tells a story of a kestrel swooping on a mouse, and being himself pounced upon by a cat, whom he had not observed watching the mouse for her own profit. There are times, moreover, when the seeker of provender is foiled, without being personally injured. A hungry thrush tries to get at a snail by dashing the shell on a stone. Occasionally he chips the shell, without being able to extract the snail. He leaves his intended victim in disgust; and the snail quietly repairs the part chipped out of the shell, by a secretion from itself, which gradually hardens on exposure to the air.

With these glances at Mr. Harting's book, we may consign it to the general public. A pleasanter and, in its way, a more instructive work has seldom been offered to those who are interested in the winged children of song.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*English History, from the Earliest Period to our own Times. With an Appendix containing a Table of Battles, Sieges, Treaties, Biographies, Colonies, and Contemporary Sovereigns. Expressly designed to assist Students preparing for Examination.* By W. M. Lupton. (Longmans & Co.)

We acknowledge the industry and good intentions of the compiler of this volume; but though it may have its uses as a book of reference, and may refresh the memory of those to whom English history is familiar, it may also be forced into the brains of those for whom it is intended,—those who are cramming,—without their being a bit the wiser touching the real history of England and of the personal motives of which historical action is but the consequence. Moreover, as we glance at the pages, we dissent from many of the details. Mr. Lupton says, awkwardly enough, "The Druids are believed to have originated in Britain;" and we ask, on what authority? Again, "Ethelred created his brother Alfred an Earl, who was the first to bear that title



in England." Alfred, we should say, was created an Ealdorman. Comes, or Earl, as we now understand that name, was a Norman title. Then Mr. Lupton says correctly: "Land that was the absolute property of the owner, and for which, under the feudal system, he was not required to do knight's service, was called *allodial*." Very true: but suppose the young gentleman under examination is asked the meaning of *allodial*. If he be, he will probably wish that Mr. Lupton had explained the word in a note. It would not have taken half the space he has occupied in his suppositions on Richard Cœur de Lion, which a young fellow, being crammed, will find useless. Sometimes the said young fellow will be altogether misinformed, as in the case where Mr. Lupton tells him that on the 12th February, 1554, Elizabeth "was seized at Ashbridge," which, as regards the locality, is entirely new to us. In another way the compiler is incorrect. Speaking of the Thistlewood gang, he says that they "met in a loft in Cato Street"; he should have added, "which is now called Homer Street." We might point out other defects, but there is so much of evident hard, and, in some cases, useful work in the book that we will not press our judgment too adversely.

*Arnold of Brescia: a Dramatic Poem.* By Sophia Skelton. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THERE is a convenient opening for the display of patriotic feeling in the subject of this drama, for luckily, at the time of the unfortunate Arnold of Brescia (who expiated the crime of preaching Reform by a fiery death in the Piazza del Popolo), the sovereign Pontiff was, for the first and last time, an Englishman. Miss Skelton has ingeniously given us an interest in Adrian the Fourth (Nicholas Breakspere) by picturing the cold, hard, mediæval prelate as softened by the influence of Arnold's rigid virtue, and visiting him in disguise by night in the hope of converting him and saving him from a dreadful death. Then, with a wonderful prescience, the pious enthusiast foretells the liberation of Italy, the reign of Victor Emmanuel, and the glories of Magenta and Solferino. Thoroughly melted at last, the compassionate pontiff exclaims, with striking originality, "Were I not Adrian, I would Arnold be!" With all this the "amber-haired" Saxons are somehow mixed up, though a candid Englishman must needs confess that, except in the way of writing "leaders," the British public has done but little to aid the cause of Italian nationality. The execution of the poem is scarcely on a par with its conception, and the muse of Tragedy (so the author spells the word derived from *τραγῳδία*) would hardly be satisfied with such lines as these:—

My husband, fast comes down the darkening night,  
This time our worthy guests retire; a fright  
You've given me.

—Or with the following:—

The interdict is taken from the city,  
And that mistaken man, whose fate I pity,—

—Or with,—

The war of many interests and the power  
St. Peter's representative claims as dower.

And it may be doubted whether England was "courteous, gay, and free" in the twelfth century, and whether "gendarmes" would have rushed forward spontaneously to protect a Zingari maiden on the banks of "Lake Zurich" at that enlightened period. A chorus of choristers (singular alliteration!) takes part in the opening of the drama, and the volume concludes with a couple of fiery odes, in one of which a group of Italian warriors of the present day thunders forth, "Then vengeance, vengeance, vengeance, let vengeance be the cry." Napoleon the Third, Garibaldi, and the Archangel Gabriel figure conspicuously in these supplementary effusions; but England, of course, contrives to creep in edgewise.

*The Eldest Miss Simpson, her Haps and Mishaps; her Offers and Engagements; her grandest Success and most woful Failure.* By C. H. Ross. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

WHAT a screaming farce is to one of Shakespeare's plays 'The Eldest Miss Simpson' is to the best novels at the "Limited Libraries." It is rapid, sensational, absurd, having neither rhyme nor

reason, but with that exaggerated drawing of character and dealing out of fun which belong to most of the shilling series of tales, and which, doubtless, best suit shilling readers. It is illustrated by the author in the same style in which he writes,—the caricature style prevailing, and a general exaggeration of nature, human and animal. The pictorial sketches, though weak and often incorrect, display some promise; and the literary part of the book, though weak too, and a little vulgar, induces us to think the author might do better things.

*The Story of a Sister: Family Recollections—[Récit d'une Sœur; Souvenirs de Famille].* By Mrs. Augustus Craven, born a La Ferronays. Vol. I. Second Edition. (Paris, Didier & Co.)

WE cannot see the veil drawn back which hides from the world the hopes and the fears, the struggles of Conscience, the sacrifices, great in proportion to their modesty, of truthful, delicate, devout persons, who lived up to their sense of duty for Virtue's sake, never counting earthly gains or losses, without feeling that the sanctity of unobtrusive virtue is in some degree desecrated, be the motive of those who offer such revelations never so good, or the hand of the narrator never so implicitly guided by affectionate remembrance, and the desire to do service to mankind by setting forth goodly examples for coming men and women to follow. Mrs. Craven has felt no such misgiving or reserve in tracing the life and character of her sister-in-law. Her reason for so doing is not hard to divine. It does not lie in a vain, vulgar fancy to exalt a family circle by exhibiting the high-mindedness and religion of its members, as some might be disposed to conceive. The spirit of proselytism, which shows itself so fearlessly enthusiastic and active among earnest female Roman Catholics, has driven Mrs. Craven into print. Her sister-in-law, a gracious, gentle creature, rich in all the charms of heart and soul which make life a blessing to those on whom they are shed, was incomplete, till the bitterness of her sorrow, in seeing a beloved husband fading away, impelled her to embrace his faith by his deathbed. Let the touch be never so tender which is laid on events such as this, there is no escaping from, nor disguising, the fact, that they illustrate the immodesty of infallibility with a painful force. The story of "Conversions" is a favourite one in every world of religionists. Mrs. Craven, no doubt, would feel outraged were her book—in many of its passages touching—classed with those coarser records of more lowly-born persons, which the world of multifarious Dissent furnishes by the thousand. Yet there is none of the tales of "judgments," "warnings," and the like,—from which the reverent and humble-minded shrink,—more instinct with overweening superstition than this. The argument of it is graced, and scented, and decorated, no doubt, as it should be, coming from the hands of a woman as earnest in her adherence to a picturesque and easy faith as she has been delicately nurtured. But that there is the arrogance of Authority in the record must be plainly told; and as a contributor to the literature of "holy living and dying," Mrs. Craven can only rank with such Protestant women as "Charlotte Elizabeth," who shook the hand of denunciation at "the Mass House," in St. George's Fields, when she was taken forth from London to her deathbed.

*Paris to Boulogne.* (Hachette & Co.)

*Norman France—[France Normande].* (Hachette & Co.)

THE new volumes of their "General Itinerary of France" which Messrs. Hachette & Co. have lately published are in most respects excellent samples of handbooks. The historical information is ample, and there are all needful maps and illustrations. For instance, the route from Paris to Boulogne—an ungrateful journey, in most parts, to the lover of the picturesque—every little town or village is noted, with its distance from Paris, Amiens and Boulogne. From St. Denis (where every pin's-point of interest is caught, from the tombs of kings to the "traditional *matelotes*,") to Etaples (which the English burned on the morrow

of Crécy) and Pont de Briques, where it is still the fond belief of Boulogne visitors that there is fair fishing to be had, no *chef lieu*, no battle-field, or birthplace of an illustrious man is forgotten. The cab and omnibus fares, the hotels, the local industries, are never neglected, so that the commercial traveller is as satisfactorily informed as the antiquary. 'Norman France' affords ample material for the ambitious guide-book compiler. The subject has tempted many, and not a few have unsatisfactorily dealt with it. The volume of "The General Itinerary of France" before us is a stout, closely-printed book of more than 500 pages. In addition to the illustrations, there are seven full-coloured maps and four plans. It is preceded by a series of model itineraries for excursions of eight or fifteen days. The preliminary advice to tourists is carefully set forth. There is, moreover, a rich catalogue of the works which have been written on Normandy. In short, the store of facts is surprising. If there be a fault in this guide it is one that is common to all the *Guides Joanne*. There is no personal observation. The artist element is wanting. The compiler never suggests a point of beauty, nor wakes the enthusiasm of the tourist. The facts lie in their nakedness. We should be glad to have a picture realized. A description of the view say from the ruins of Arques, would be refreshing. The approach to Rouen by railway is worth word-painting. Occasionally we find ludicrous comparisons, or places made ridiculous by reference to Paris. Thus, the poor little Café de Rouen is called the Torton of Dieppe. Dieppe itself, with the picturesque Bollet, is a good subject for amusing and instructive description,—with its cigarettes, ivory carving, and its abandonment of herring-curing for the lucrative exactions of lodging-letting in the season. But, the shortcomings at which we have hinted apart, these guide-books are in all respects admirable. No foreigners who started on the *Tour de France* with MM. Hachette's "General Itinerary" could possibly find themselves at a loss on the road, could lose their way, or could, if they followed the sagacious Joanne, miss an object of real interest.

We have on our table the following Pamphlets:—*Land Tenure in Ireland: a Plea for the Celtic Race*, by Isaac Butt (Dublin, Fowler),—*Union Rating, Ireland*, Speech of Mr. Serjeant Barry, M.P., delivered in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, June 13, 1866, on moving the Second Reading of the Poor Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill, with Notes, Statistical and otherwise, by J. Fisher (Longmans),—*Reply to a Letter addressed to Malcolm Ross, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce*, by John Dickenson, jun., Esq., on the Subject of the Manchester Conference, Jan. 24, 1866, by Robert Knight (Johnson),—*On Cesar's Account of Britain and its Inhabitants in reference to Ethnology*, by John Crawford, Esq., (Spottiswoode & Co.),—*Operations of the War in 1866*, Sketch Maps and Notes, by Major F. Miller, R.A., No. I.—*Invasion of Bohemia* (Stanford),—*Sugar-Making in the West Indies. Why should not the Products of the Sugar-Cane be imported into this Country as a Stimulus?* by Alexander W. Anderson (Rider),—*The Herne Bay, Hampton, and Reculver Oyster Fishery Company: Evidence taken on Oath in the Committee of the House of Lords, April 19 and 20, 1866, on the Bills promoted by the Whitstable, and the Herne Bay, &c., Fishery Companies, with an Explanatory Introduction and Notes contributed to by several Hands* (Wilson),—*Local Courts and Tribunals of Commerce*, by R. M. Pankhurst (Manchester, Simms),—*My Own Philology*, by A. Tudor (Tribner),—*Remarks upon English Education in the Nineteenth Century*, by the Rev. William Pound, M.A. (Rivingtons),—*The Alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops to the Reformed Religion at the Accession of Queen Elizabeth, and the assumed Descent of the present established Hierarchy in Ireland from the Ancient Irish Church, disproved*, by W. Maziere Brady, D.D. (Longmans), and *The Crusade of Charity: a Sermon preached by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., at the First Annual Service for the Bishop of London's Fund, held in Westminster Abbey on June 6, 1866* (Parker).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bennett's History of Old Church of St. John of Frome, 12mo. 3/6  
 Co-Helms (The), by Author of 'Charley Nugent,' 3 vols. 31/6 cl.  
 Dalton's Lost among the Wild Men, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
 Jacobson's Revelations of a Police-Court Interpreter, 12mo. 5/ cl.  
 Maxwell's Atoneament, 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
 Miller's Our Hymns, their Authors and Origin, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
 Our Own Hymn-Book, compiled by Sturgeson, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
 Richards's Religio Animæ, and other Poems, 12mo. 7/ cl.  
 River Reeds (Poem), fo. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
 Ross's The Eldest Miss Simpson and her Mishaps, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.  
 Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1867, 8vo. 6/ cl.  
 Selections, New and Old, Preface by Bishop of Oxford, 12mo. 4/6  
 Staveley's British Soldiers, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
 Sunday Magazine, Volume for 1866, royal 8vo. 8/6 cl.  
 Telegraph Secrets, by a Station-Master, 12mo. 1/ swd.  
 Tuttle's Through the Clouds, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
 Winnall's Coal-Dealer's Ready Reckoner, oblong, 1/ swd.

## POLARIZATION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

September 12, 1866.

In the *Athenæum* of last week the following announcement appears: "The curious magnetic polarization of H.M.S. Northumberland, arising from her having been built north and south, has been destroyed by reversing that position and then de-magnetizing her by means of two of Grove's batteries." It may be inferred from this statement, in connexion with one of a similar nature made to the British Association, at Nottingham, in a paper by Mr. Evan Hopkins, C.E., "On the Depolarization of Iron Ships to Prevent the Deviation of the Compass," that, by the process alluded to, the magnetism acquired by an iron ship in building was, in the case of the Northumberland, so destroyed as to render the compasses on board that ship free, or nearly so, from error.

As everything connected with the correction of the deviation of the compass is not only of scientific interest, but of vital practical importance to the mercantile as well as the royal marine, it is incumbent on those whose duties enable them to speak with certainty not to allow erroneous statements on this subject to pass without correction.

The Northumberland having been built with her head nearly north, the compasses in the after-part of the ship had originally very large deviations. When the ship was taken to the Victoria Docks, she was, on the submission of this Department, placed in an opposite direction, or with her head nearly to the south, so as to decrease as far as possible the original deviations acquired in building. By careful observations made on the 21st of April last, immediately after she was placed in the docks, the maximum semi-circular deviation of two compasses, one on the front of the poop and the other on the quarter-deck, were respectively 54½° and 51°; by equally careful observations made on the 10th of August, these deviations were 53½° and 46½°.

The operations of Mr. Evan Hopkins having been performed on the 4th of August, the above results show that, whatever local effect these operations may have had,—as to which I have no evidence,—no appreciable general effect was produced, and that the Northumberland has in no sense of the word been "depolarized."

FREDK. JNO. EVANS, Staff-Commander R.N.,  
 in charge of Admiralty Magnetic  
 Department.

## THE EMPEROR TEOÐROS (THEODORE) OF ABYSSINIA.

Bekesbourne, Sept. 12, 1866.

It is on many accounts to be regretted that the late Consul Plowden's Reports, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon in the years 1854 and 1855, should have been allowed to remain until now buried in the archives of the Foreign Office.

The interesting and most valuable "sketch of the laws, customs, government and position of Abyssinia, with a short account of its neighbours," does, indeed, "present such a perfect picture . . . that it is as good as if it were drawn yesterday." But Mr. Plowden's portraiture of the extraordinary man, who for some time past has held, though he scarcely holds any longer, the destinies of Abyssinia in his hand, was, it is to be feared, too flatteringly painted, and it certainly no longer represents the Theodore of the present day. Before proceeding further, I wish to make a remark on the names and title of the Emperor Theodore. His original name was *Kussai*, and he became *Dedj-Azmatj*—contracted into *Dedjatzj*—that is to say, Duke, or

rather Grand-Duke, or yet more literally, Duke-Palatine, of the province of Kwara. On his accession to the throne he assumed the name and title of *Tedros*, the King of Kings of Ethiopia; this name being the Abyssinian rendering of the Greek *Θεόδωρος* (with the accent on the antepenultimate), in English, Theodore. He now preferred to be called "King of Kings," without any qualification, his aspirations extending far beyond "Ethiopia."

Europeans who knew *Dedjatzj Kussai* before he came to his greatness were far from speaking of him in such unqualified terms of praise as his friend and admirer Mr. Plowden; and several Abyssinians who were in my service twelve years ago (see *Athen.* No. 1398, August 12, 1854, p. 994) gave me almost as bad an account of his personal character as that which I received from Abyssinia only three years since. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?"

I would request you to give publication to the following extract from my correspondent's letter:—

"Abyssinia, I regret to say, has not improved since my last visit. The King who, in the beginning of his reign, gave great promise that he would introduce a new era of peace and prosperity to this long-distracted and misgoverned empire, has grievously disappointed the general expectation. Infatuated with the idea that he was the chosen instrument of Heaven to perform exploits that would elicit the world's applause, he led the life of a saint in the camp, and displayed the daring of a hero in battle. As long as success attended his varied enterprises, all was *couleur de rose*; but no sooner did he discover treacheries among his governors, and wide-spreading conspiracies among the troops, than he abandoned the *false character he had assumed*, and descended to the common level of all former Abyssinian monarchs. Since his defeat of Agau Negdasye, the Tigré rebel, who expiated the crime of his ambition by a cruel death, the despot has wasted part of the Wollo-Galla country; and, during the last year, all his forces have been applied to subjugate to obedience the province of Godjam. Tádela Gwalu, who is the leader of the rebels, to forestall any reverse, has intrenched himself on the Ambas Djebella, Mutera and Tsamara, where, it is said, a sufficient quantity of provisions is stored up to last him and his numerous army upwards of fourteen years.

"The persevering resistance of this pretender to the throne has exasperated Theodore to a pitch almost bordering on frenzy. Damot, Agaumider, and part of Demben, which were suspected of disaffection, have already experienced the severe doom of traitors; and it is said that a similar fate awaits other districts and provinces. The cruel and licentious soldiery, too delighted with the royal licence to plunder, have perpetrated the most revolting deeds of cruelty. Confiscation and rapine have been the lot of the patient and submissive; but wherever any remonstrance was offered, blows, and in scores of instances death, became the punishment. *Even churches, which were hitherto considered inviolable*, did not escape the devastating storm.

"This unprecedented mode of intimidation has awakened horror and detestation among friends and foes, and it will take years, if the despot so long maintains his power, till the impression of the late proceedings is effaced. Just now he is encamped in Maitsba, south of Lake Tsana; but I question whether his vast army will not prove dangerous to himself in an impoverished and hostile country. The peasantry are all weary of this unsettled state of the empire, and secretly sigh for a change of government. I do not think that Egypt needs to be oppressed with the apprehension of troubles from Abyssinia. King Theodore is fully conscious of his weakness, and unless his insatiable ambition degenerates into aberration of intellect, he will do well to subdue his internal enemies before he plunges into a foreign war."

This was written from Southern Abyssinia in 1863. When I was in the northern portion of the empire, in the beginning of the present year, I heard everything thus stated fully confirmed, and more than confirmed. Like the children of Israel, the Abyssinians sigh by reason of their bondage under a sovereign whom they do not scruple to

style, "Pharaoh, King of Egypt," and they look anxiously, yet hopefully, for a day when a deliverer shall arise, like Moses, to free them from their oppressor.

In spite of all his failings, Theodore might have been the restorer of the ancient empire, had not circumstances turned out so fatally against him. His first and greatest calamity was the loss of his English friends, Consul Plowden and Mr. Bell, both killed, in the beginning of 1860, by the troops of *Dedjatzj Negdasye*, whom the French Government had recognized as the independent sovereign of Tigré, in consideration of the cession to France of the sea-coast at Zulla (Adulis) and the island of Dissee opposite.

Deprived of his tried friends and counsellors, and with no Englishmen to replace them, he took up with others less trustworthy, or else abandoned himself to his uncontrolled passions, and, losing his *prestige*, he became subjected to repeated reverses. In addition to the "rebel" Tádela Gwalu, who still defies him in Godjam, the King of Shoa has escaped from prison, and re-established himself as an independent sovereign; whilst in the northern portion of the empire there now exists a pretender to the throne in the person of the Waag-shum Góbazyé, the prince of greatest rank in the empire, and in every respect more formidable than the defeated and slaughtered Negdasye. Góbazyé is to reign by the name of *Hiskias* (Hezekiah), and, in fulfilment of the native prophecy, will be the precursor of the true *Tedros*.

Mr. Plowden truly said that "Abyssinia, with a seaport of its own, a settled boundary, and a king with civilized ideas, would be worth treating with on something like equal terms."

How the British Government have treated the Emperor Theodore is a subject which cannot be discussed in the columns of the *Athenæum*; but I am preparing for the press a second edition of 'The British Captives in Abyssinia,' in which it will be fully gone into. I may, however, be allowed to remark here that, as regards Abyssinia itself, that christian country has recently been deprived of all chance of acquiring a seaport of its own through the transfer, made by weak Turkey to powerful Egypt, of the whole of the western shores of the Red Sea; which, as the Porte has for several centuries past claimed Abyssinia by right of conquest, is virtually a transfer of the entire country. This right to Abyssinia is not merely nominal, though whilst the Porte held Massowah it was little more than a matter of form. Mr. Plowden relates that, "as the Pasha of Massowah must give some account of the twenty provinces supposed to be submitted to his authority, every few months he procures the signature of a number of people in Massowah to a paper setting forth that perfect order and tranquillity reign everywhere in the Sultan's extensive possessions in this part of the world. In a manner hitherto believed to be peculiarly Chinese, this despatch is always sent when the neighbourhood is most disturbed and when marked disorders have occurred in the town."

But this is now all altered. The Egyptian Government, since the transfer (which was carried out only at the end of last April), have not merely placed a strong garrison in the island of Massowah and along the coast, but they have assembled large bodies of troops along the northern frontiers of Abyssinia, with a view to take possession of a portion, at least, of the twenty provinces supposed to be submitted to their authority.

England cannot disavow complicity in these aggressions of Egypt on Abyssinia; for Consul Cameron was strongly blamed by Earl Russell for interfering on behalf of the frontier district, and the late British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Henry Bulwer, was mainly instrumental in the transfer from Turkey to Egypt of the Abyssinian seaboard.

The object of this transfer is understood to have been the exclusion of the French from the shores of the Red Sea. But, unluckily, it did not take place till after the French had acquired possession of Obokh, which settlement, as Consul Cameron wrote home to Earl Russell on the 31st of October, 1862, is merely intended for a base of operations against Abyssinia; and the King of Shoa has



already been in communication with the agents of France with a view to the introduction of warlike implements from the coast (see the *Times* of the 18th of October, 1865). But it is not in the south of Abyssinia alone that the French have acquired a footing, and thus out-manœuvred England. In the north-eastern portion of the empire, which, only a few years since, was treated by them as an independent kingdom, a Roman Catholic mission, supported chiefly, if not entirely, by France, has existed for twenty-eight years, and has each year gone on extending the field of its labours and intrigues; so that, as I was assured when last in Abyssinia, its proselytes now number 60,000 souls. On the other hand, the Protestant missions, mainly supported by England, have been more than once expelled, and are now entirely withdrawn; the poor missionaries, however, remaining in captivity! In my pamphlet, 'The French and English in the Red Sea,' published in 1862, I called attention to "the interested but, at the same time, enlightened views of France, which she will continue to carry out by all the means in her power, and (as is manifest) without being over-scrupulous as to the character of those means." And I was forced to add, "England, on the other hand, after intermeddling most needlessly and mischievously in the affairs of Abyssinia, appears now to be simply drifting with the current of events, which she knows not how to stem. Circumstances will, however, be sooner or later such as to force her to intervene with an armed hand, and (as she usually does) atone for past incapacity and neglect by the sacrifice of millions of treasure and tens of thousands of human lives." CHARLES BEKE.

## NOTES FROM NAPLES.

Naples, Sept. 7, 1866.  
THE cholera of this season has deprived us of one of two gentlemen well known to the artistic world of Naples. The landscape-painter, D'Auria, and Taddei, the well-known actor. D'Auria, who produced several paintings of considerable merit, died last Saturday. Taddei was taken away still later, but by apoplexy. For many years he has made the fortune of the Teatro de Fiorentini, and was an admirable interpreter of the works of Goldoni. His loss is very deeply felt.

There is little or nothing to report of dramatic interest just now, for the theatres are abandoned, and all who can have left Naples. Amongst the principal artists engaged for the coming season at San Carlo, Signore Bendazzi and Palmieri are mentioned as *prime donne*, Stigelli and Bertolini as tenors, Colonnese and Pandolfini as baritones, whilst Boschetti is to reappear as *prima ballerina*. Some exception, however, is taken to the tenors and to the *ballerina*. It appears to be decided to open the season at San Carlo with the 'Trovatore.' The new opera of Pacini will be given to the public towards the end of November, and if report speaks truly, Pacini has offered another work to the Direzione. This opera, set to another libretto, under the name of 'Carmelita,' is said to be the same as the 'Don Giovanni di Marana' of Alexandre Dumas. It has not, therefore, the merit of novelty, and though Pacini prefers it to his other opera, it is feared that it will attract little at San Carlo.

The state of the Lago d'Azunano has lately awakened much anxiety in consequence of the pestilential smells arising from it. You are doubtless aware that the work of draining it was commenced last winter, with the intention of restoring the redeemed ground to cultivation. During the summer, of course, all operations have been suspended; but the exhalations arising from it have lately called forth public attention. After a minute examination of the bed of the lake, the official report states that on the northern bank a large quantity of vegetable matter, in a state of putrefaction, and thousands of fish, dying or dead, have been found. The cause of the mortality of the fish is supposed to be the development of sulphuric gas and carbonic acid gas under this volcanic soil. The dead fish have been buried, and the ground covered with a stratum of lime. The works of draining will be continued as the season advances. H.W.

## LIFE IN SPAIN.

Alicante.

THAT prince of polite letter-writers, James Howell, Esq., evidently understood Spain and the Spaniards well; he was in Madrid when Baby Charles and Buckingham on a certain night knocked up Lord Bristol out of his first sleep,—England's royal prince having ridden post-haste all the way from London to judge for himself touching a certain young lady, of whom Howell says, "She is rather of a Flemish complexion than Spanish, fair hair'd and carrieth a most pure mixture of red and white in her face; she is full and big lipp'd; she now goes upon sixteen, and is of a talness agreeable to those years." On the 27th day of March, A.D. 1621, Howell dates an epistle from Alicante to one Christopher Jones, Esq., at Grayes Inne, and says:—"I am now come to Alicante, the chief Rendezvous I aym'd at in Spain, for I am to send hence a commodity call'd Barilla to Sir Robert Mansell for making of Crystal Glasse; and I have treated with Signor Andriotti, a Genoa Merchant, for a good round parcel of it to the value of 2000 pound. The Venetians have it hence." Further on, he addresses a letter to this same Sir Robert Mansell, the barilla-merchant, as Vice-Admiral of England. The speculation may have proved profitable to the Vice-Admiral, but poor Howell was soon afterwards an inhabitant of a very different Fleet. Of Alicante he writes, "I have bin here this three months, and most of my food hath bin Grapes and Bread with other roots, which have made me so fat that I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such nouriture this deep sanguine Aliciant grape gives." And again, "If you come to Alicante commend me to Francisco Marco, my landlord; he is a merry drole." You may look in vain for a statue of this Alicantine Mark Tapley. Our landlord of to-day is a most respectable and obliging person; but if he be a "merry drole," he does all his hilarity in private. His dining-room is like a barn set out for a Harvest Home, barren of furniture and not overdone with clean table-linen.

I have said that Alicante has its castle, and it wasn't built yesterday; it has also its Plaza de Toros, which was; and it is as ugly as the sport it was built for. The Alicantinos enjoy the sight, and flock to the "Funciones." I suppose that civilization will some day stamp out this last remnant of a "*morituri te salutant*" school of amusement,—but it draws better than instructive lectures; and if numbers in the auditorium be an index of popularity, bull-fighting is popular in Alicante. Poetry has done her best to idealize this brutal and senseless exhibition. Viewed from a common-sense point of view, it is a barbarous, prosaic business; and as the public now demands that history and pictures should be true transcripts by eye-witnesses, here is a prosy notion of a bull-fight I witnessed in the Plaza de Toros of Alicante.—

A strong and savage Bull, by salt and torture madden'd,—Smart "Chulos" in their salmon silks and tights,—Some Picadors on bags of bones call'd horses mounted, More fit for catsmeat than for fights.

The Picadors are lifted to their seats,  
Their legs encased in armour made of tin;  
Their so-called Pies are lengthy drovers' goods,  
Just tipped with steel the hide to enter in.

Some melancholy swells called Alguazils,  
Like undertakers' men, all clothed in black,  
To see fair play for horse and man. Poor Bull,  
Bos, shall be slain, but not for steaks, alas!

The door flies ope, the brute bounds madly forth,  
The Chulos with their red cloaks armed;  
Bos charges close a boy, blinded back—  
Both horse and man bite dust!—and Alicante's charmed.

Bravo! Toro! Chulos shake their red rags now  
Before the bloodshot eyes of fierce and madden'd Bull;  
The Picador is borne away—the hack well kicked,  
To wake him up; he's stiff, and lame, and dull.

The horses shamble round the ring, are lame,—  
A bag of equine bones beneath a horse's hide;  
The knackers farm these staggering steeds;  
Silk handkerchiefs before their eyes are tied.

The Alcalde (Mayor) now takes his honoured seat,  
To view the sport Young Alicante loves;  
The trumpet sounds—some speech—the fight begins—  
N.B. the Alguazils wear white kid gloves.

The flourish o'er, the audience take their seats,  
"Fulano, Tal," screws his "papellito" tighter,  
Plies the fusee, and lo! the weed's alight:  
Now woe to every clumsy Bull beef fighter!

The Bull they've lashed to savage, foaming rage,  
While penn'd within his darkened cell;  
Mayhap they've rubbed his hide with salt,  
To make him lively, and do the fighting well.

Act one the Pic, Act two the Cloak, Act three the Squibs—  
The last to raise the flagging buttings of the brute;  
Act four Espada, with his slender sword;  
Killed at one blow—applause! missed—groans, émeute!

The quivering corse is dragged around the ring,  
Three mules withdraw it from the public sight;  
Some sadwust strewn, another Bull as fierce  
As last, and then all o'er again the brutal fight.

Cesar, "those about to die salute thee!"  
Man fights with man, and takes the gladiator's chance:  
Poor Bos, foredoomed to die, makes Spanish sport—  
Mantillas, fans, and sparkling eyes, Romance.

Either there are no ladies in Alicante, or they do not grace the Bull-ring; the majority of the *Señoritas* are probably *employées* of the tobacco-factory here: some are of the most magnificent type of beauty Spain produces—the semi-Moorish,—familiar to the Englishman's eye on Phillip's canvases. These ravishing beauties seemed to enjoy the sport immensely, and have their favourite Chulos or Picadores in the ring. The men, as a rule, are less handsome, more dried up, but wonderfully light and active. The Guide-books sum up the beauties of this dusty city thus:—"The environs are denuded, and the soil salinous." The export of the commodity James Howell, Esq. dealt in has declined seventy-five per cent.; the Spaniards adulterated it, and artificial soda superseded it; and so "cheating never thrives."

As you sail into the port, Alicante looks much more attractive than a closer acquaintance proves it to be. The houses are low and picturesque; the chain of mountains in the background very beautiful, the blazing sun lighting up every inequality and crevice; while the peculiar purple of the Mediterranean, smooth as a lake, fills in the foreground of the picture. F. W. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES.  
(No. VII.)

*The Cottle Church* (No. 25). Had I chanced to light upon it at the time of writing, I should certainly have given the following. A printed letter to the *Western Times*, by Mr. Robert Cottle, was accompanied by a manuscript letter from Mrs. Cottle, apparently a circular. The date was Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1853, and the subject was the procedure against Mr. Maurice at King's College for doubting that God would punish human sins by an existence of torture lasting through years numbered by millions of millions of millions of millions (repeat the word *millions* without end), &c. The memory of Mr. Cottle has, I think, a right to the quotation: he seems to have been no participator in the notions of his wife.—

"The clergy of the Established Church, taken at the round number of 20,000, may, in their first estate, be likened to 20,000 gold blanks, destined to become sovereigns, in succession,—they are placed between the matrix of the Mint, when, by the pressure of the screw, they receive the impress that fits them to become part of the current coin of the realm. In a way somewhat analogous this great body of clergy have each passed through the crucibles of Oxford and Cambridge,—have been assayed by the Bishop's chaplain, touching the health of their souls, and the validity of their call by the Divine Spirit, and then the gentle pressure of a prelate's hand upon their heads; and the words—'Receive the Holy Ghost,' have, in a brief space of time, wrought a change in them, much akin to the miracle of transubstantiation—the priests are completed, and they become the current ecclesiastical coin of our country. The whole body of the clergy, here spoken of, have undergone the preliminary induction of baptism and confirmation; and all have been duly ordained, *professing* to hold one faith, and to believe in the selfsame doctrines! In short, to be as identical as the 20,000 sovereigns, if compared one with the other. But mind is not malleable and ductile, like gold; and all the preparations of tests, creeds, and catechisms will not insure uniformity of belief. No stamp of orthodoxy will produce the same impress on the minds of different men. Variety is manifest, and patent, upon everything mental and material. The Almighty has not created, nor man fashioned, two things alike! How futile, then, is the attempt to shape and mould man's apprehension of divine truth by one fallible standard of man's invention! If proof of this be required, an appeal might be made to history and the experience of eighteen hundred years."

This is an argument of force against the reasonableness of expecting tens of thousands of educated readers of the New Testament to find the doctrine above described in it. The lady's argument against the doctrine itself is very striking. Speaking of an outcry on this matter among the Dissenters against



one of their body, who was the son of "the White Stone (Rev. ii. 17), or the Roman cement-maker," she says—

"If the doctrine for which they so wickedly fight were true, what would become of the black gentlemen for whose redemption I have been sacrificed from April 8, 1839."

There are certainly very curious points about this revelation. There have been many surmises about the final restoration of the infernal spirits, from the earliest ages of Christianity until our own day: a collection of them would be worth making. On reading this in proof, I see a possibility that by "black gentlemen" may be meant the clergy. I suppose my first interpretation must have been suggested by context: I leave the point to the reader's sagacity.

(Nos. 15, 2 and 28). A Correspondent, who is evidently fully master of details, which he has given at length, informs me that the Moon hoax appeared first in the *New York Sun*, of which R. A. Locke was editor. It so much resembled a story then recently published by Edgar A. Poe in a Southern paper, 'Adventures of Hans Pfaal,' that some New York journals published the two side by side. Mr. Locke, when he left the *New York Sun*, started another paper, and discovered the manuscript of Mungo Park; but this did not deceive. The *Sun*, however, continued its career, and had a great success in an account of a balloon voyage from England to America, in seventy-five hours, by Mr. Monck Mason, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and others. I have no doubt that M. Nicolle was the author of the Moon hoax, written in a way which marks the practised Observatory astronomer beyond all doubt, and by evidence seen in the most minute details. Nicolle had an eye to Europe. I suspect that he took Poe's story, and made it a basis for his own. Mr. Locke, it would seem, when he attempted a fabrication for himself, did not succeed.

(No. 28). The author of 'An Essay on the Constitution of the Earth,' published in 1844, demanded of the *Athenæum*, as an act of fairness, that a letter from him should be published, proving that he had as much right to be "impaled" as Capt. Drayson. He holds, on speculative grounds, what the other claims to have proved by measurement, namely, that the earth is growing; and he believes that in time—a good long time, not our time—the earth and other planets may grow into suns, with systems of their own.

This gentleman sent me a copy of his work, after the commencement of my Budget; but I have no recollection of having received it, and I cannot find it on the (nursery? quarantine?) shelves on which I keep my unestablished discoveries. Had I known of this work in time, (see the introduction) I should, of course, have impaled it (heraldically) with the other work; but the two are very different. Capt. Drayson professes to prove his point by results of observation; and I think he does not succeed. The author before me only speculates; and a speculator can get any conclusion into his premises, if he will only build or hire them of shape and size to suit. It reminds me of a statement I heard years ago, that a score of persons, or near it, were to dine inside the skull of one of the aboriginal animals, dear little creatures! Whereat I wondered vastly, nothing doubting; facts being stubborn and not easy drove, as Mrs. Gamp said. But I soon learned that the skull was not a real one, but artificially constructed by the methods—methods which have had striking verifications, too—which enable zoologists to go the whole hog by help of a toe or a bit of tail. This took off the edge of the wonder: a hundred people can dine inside an inference, if you draw it large enough. The method might happen to fail for once: for instance, the toe-bone might have been abnormalized by therian or saurian malady; and the possibility of such failure, even when of small probability, is a great alleviation. The author before me is, apparently, the sole fabricator of his own premises. With vital force in the earth, and continual creation on the part of the original Creator, he expands our bit of a residence as desired. But, as the Newtonness of Cookery observed, First catch your hare. When this is done, when you have a growing earth, you shall

dress it with all manner of proximate causes, and serve it up with a growing Moon for sauce, a growing Sun, if it please you, at the other end, and growing planets for side-dishes. Hoping this amount of impalement will be satisfactory, I go on to something else.

(No. 28). Mr. Hailes continues his researches. Witness his new Hailsean system of Astronomy, displaying Joshua's miracle-time, origin of time from science, with Bible and Egyptian history. Rewards offered for astronomical problems. With magnetism, &c. &c. Astronomical challenge to all the world. Published at Cambridge, in 1865. The author agrees with Newton in one marked point. *Errores quam minimi non sunt contemnendi*, says Isaac: meaning in figures, not in orthography. Mr. Hailes enters into the spirit, both positive and negative, of this dictum, by giving the distance of *Sidius* from the centre of the earth at 163,162,008 miles 10 feet 8 inches 17-28ths of an inch. Of course, he is aware that the centre of *figure* of the earth is 17-1998 inches from the centre of *gravity*. Which of the two is he speaking of?

Some of my readers are hardly inclined to think that the word *paradox* could once have had no disparagement in its meaning; still less that persons could have applied it to themselves. I chance to have met with a case in point against them. It is the 'Philosophia Scripture Interpres, Exercitatio Paradoxa,' printed at Eleuthropolis, in 1666. This place was one of several cities in the clouds, to which the cuckoos resorted who were driven away by the other birds; that is, a feigned place of printing, adopted by those who would have caught it if orthodoxy could have caught them. Thus, in 1656, the works of Socinus could only be printed at Irenopolis. The author deserves his self-imposed title, as in the following:—

"Quanto sane satius fuisset illam [Trinitatem] pro mysterio non habuisse, et Philosophiæ ope, antequam quod esset statueret, secundum vere logices præcepta quid esset cum Cl. Keckermanno investigasse: tanto fervore ac labore in profundissimas speculaciones et obscurissimos metaphysicorum speculationum atque actionum recessus se recipere ut ab adversariorum telis sententiam suam in tuto collocaret. Profecto magnus ille vir... dogma illud, quamvis apud theologos eo nomine non multum gratiæ inveniit, ita ex immotis Philosophiæ fundamentis explicat ac demonstrat, ut paucis tantum immutatis, atque additis, nihil amplius animus veritate sincerè deditus desiderare possit."

This is properly paradox, though also heterodox. It supposes, contrary to all opinion, orthodox and heterodox, that philosophy can, with slight changes, explain the Athanasian doctrine so as to be at least compatible with orthodoxy. The author would stand almost alone, if not quite; and this is what he meant. I have met with the counter-paradox. I have heard it maintained that the doctrine as it stands, in all its mystery, is *a priori* more likely than any other to have been Revelation, if such a thing were to be; and that it might almost have been predicted.

A. DE MORGAN.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A very deep disappointment has fallen on Manchester. The Queen will not be present at the inauguration of the commemorative Albert statue. Her Majesty fears the fatigue incidental to such ceremony, for which the Queen would have to break her journey southward. A sincere regret is felt that Her Majesty's health is not so good as when she honoured a similar ceremony at Darmstadt with her presence, and the lucky citizens saw the Queen walking in the market-place, in the evening, to take a last look of the memorial work of Art.

Prof. Ansted is about to publish, through the Messrs. Allen, a work on Physical Geography, which will be, it is hoped by the author, as acceptable to general readers as to especial students of the science, for whom it will also form a class-book. The respective works of Mrs. Somerville and Sir John Herschel were "exhaustive books" when they were published; but since that period there have been changes and progress in physical science, geology, and meteorology, and it is the treating with these new circumstances that will give peculiar interest to Prof. Ansted's volume.

Stanford's Map of Africa is almost large enough to take walking exercise over. Many a cunning

hand must have been concerned in its production; and the result is a nearer approach to perfection than has been accomplished by any other map. There may be a few places laid down that would admit of dispute; and it may be a question whether the Victoria Nyanza has the form and position in Africa which are here ascribed to it. In other respects, the map deserves the very highest commendation, not merely for its improvements and its corrections of long-standing errors, but also for its significant omissions. It reflects the greatest credit on all parties concerned in its production and publication.

The Coroner for Central Middlesex, Dr. Lankester, has put forth what may really be called a "manual" on 'Cholera: what it is, and how to prevent it.' The work is, in truth, a "handy book" of the subject on which it treats; and for sixpence the reader may acquire a knowledge of the history of Cholera, learn to know its symptoms, to prevent its assault, and how to meet it, with the best hopes of success, when the assault is made. Of the present attack, Dr. Lankester holds that it "has arisen from causes over which man holds almost supreme control." That control has not been applied against those causes, partly, perhaps, because of the universal ignorance as to the control itself. From our universities down to our ragged schools there is a general need, says Dr. Lankester, for "a larger teaching of those laws of life on which the health of the people depends."

The week's obituary includes the name of Charles Maclaren, who established the *Scotsman* newspaper, and lived to see it enter its jubilee year. Mr. Maclaren, whose most remarkable work was one on the topography of Troy, died in his eighty-fourth year. —The last of the Pensonbys, as peers, the Baron William, expired on board his yacht, off Plymouth, bound for Madeira, on Tuesday. The barony was created in 1806, in the person of John Pensonby (second son of the Earl of Bessborough), formerly Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The Pensonbys, of course, came over with the Conqueror, and were endowed with Cumberland acres. They have not done ill in the way of coronets. The Earl of Bessborough, Lord De Mauley, and the late Lord Pensonby of Imokilly, being Pensonbys and peers. The last line has failed; but the head of the family, i.e. the oldest male representative, is said to be plain "Miles Pensonby, of Hale Hall, Cumberland." —We must add to the above the name of Lord Northbrook (Sir Francis Baring), one of the fifteen new peers created during the last session. The Barings are "new men," merchants who have passed from the counting-house to the House of Lords. Two coronets have been won by them, that of Ashburton and that of Northbrook. The late Lord Ashburton, it may be noticed, invented the phrase, "common things," in reference to the common ignorance of them.

Carlisle honoured itself last week by celebrating the centenary of the birth of one on whose labours may be said to be founded all modern scientific chemistry—John Dalton. Cumberland may well be proud of the poor weaver's son, who opened a school at the age of eleven, studied philosophy among his native hills, and sent his name forth to the ends of the world which interests itself in science, by his crowning work on the Atomic Theory.

One of Sir Edwin Landseer's finest pictures, painted when his eye, hand, and judgment were in their fullest vigour, has been bequeathed to the National Gallery, under reasonable stipulations, by the late Mr. Newman Smith. The picture is the celebrated 'Member of the Royal Humane Society,' the noblest figure of a dog that ever looked out from canvas. The picture is to remain with the testator's widow for life. It is then to pass to the National Gallery; but, if the trustees do not suitably hang it within six months, the picture is to become the property of the testator's brother. The trustees are not likely to let such a prize slip from them.

The Dean of Battle—chiefly at his own expense, but with aid from without, which he is still willing to receive—is restoring, through the competent

hands of Mr. Butterfield, the fine, interesting old church at Battle. Some years ago, when the ancient frescoes there, or, to speak more correctly, the mural paintings in distemper, were covered with whitewash, drawings were made of them by Brookes, of which prints were published. Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., with others of kindred curiosity, has been effacing the barbarous whitewash, in order to restore to light and air the ancient pictorial history of Christ, attributed to the last part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. One object of the discoverers was to compare the mural paintings with the drawings; and, as far as they have gone, they find that the drawings do not correctly represent the paintings. Of the latter Mr. Ward describes the outline as being still perfect; but of the brilliant red and blue of the originals there is little left, save some patches of colour, the wrecks of an old glory.

Among the first effects of the Sanitary Act has been the closing, as unfit for human use, of twenty-three houses in Magdalen Court, Tooley Street, Southwark, the property of Magdalen College, Oxford, the "managers" of which declined to act in the matter. The police magistrates have ordered the premises to be shut up until repaired.

Half-crowns are no longer coined at the Mint, so says a recently-published Parliamentary paper. Florins have taken the place of these pieces in the issue. In like manner, the threepenny-piece is superseding the silver groat; no such coin as the latter has been sent out since March, 1865.

An Oxford Correspondent thinks we should not omit to mention, among the offices held by the Queen's late Ancient Serjeant, Manning, that he was also Recorder of Oxford, which office is of higher dignity than that of Banbury or of Sudbury.

We have received the following note from Miss Clarke:—

"The Lodge, Cambridge Park, Guernsey,  
September 4, 1866.

"I did not see Miss Gifford's remarks on 'Common Seaweeds' until yesterday. It is quite true a friend of mine copied the Synopsis from her book. The occasion was this. Before I had ever heard of Miss Gifford's 'Marine Botany,' I was asked by Mr. Warne to write a popular and easy work on sea-weeds. Fifteen years ago I had studied them and the zoophytes in the rock-pools of my island home, and made from sixty to seventy drawings of their microscopic fructification. From time to time I collected and examined them anew. Landborough was the only book I ever possessed; but Harvey's large edition of 'British Seaweeds' I had seen, and it had greatly helped me with rarer deep-sea plants. When asked to write an easy book, I inquired if any one already existed. A lady showed me 'Marine Botany.' It seemed a nice little book, but not at all the kind that Mr. Warne wanted. I thought over the subject, rambled along the coast, and formed a plan of my own, so different from Miss Gifford's that my best defence against her insinuations is to beg your readers to compare the two. It was very pleasant thus to concentrate the study of fifteen years. As I gazed into the deep pools at Moulin Huet, and turned over the hanging fuci on the Bordeaux rocks, the fullness of the subject was my only difficulty, as I was limited to a small book for cheap publication. The life of the sea-weed is what I most care for. Every siphon in the Polysiphonia, every spore-case and urn on the beautiful *Dasya* and *Callithammon*, the poetry of the old *Laminaria* stem, and the wondrous beauty in scarcely-visible parasitic plants, these have been my delight, and what I wished to point out to sea-side collectors. (I sent up plates of fructification, which are promised for the next edition.) These things enter not into Miss Gifford's book. It is systematic; and she is, doubtless, scientific and learned, which I am not. So, when my little work was written, from tide-pool to storm, I bethought me that some orderly index should be somewhere. I had only Landborough and the borrowed book. I never dreamt of making a new systematic arrangement for sea-side readers, who would never read it; I therefore left that and the making of an index to a young friend. I never even looked

at it, and had no idea of the scrape my carelessness would get me into. In the next edition I will take out Miss Gifford's, and give Landborough's Synopsis. They are both very good for those who care about the matter. I am not likely, as she seems to fear, to write any more on that subject. I am engaged on an easy history of the Diptera—flies in the garden, flies on our window-pane, &c. They have long been my little friends. Few know them better than I do; but if Miss Gifford has already written on the subject, and will favour me with her book, I promise not to copy even her systematic arrangement.

"LOUISA LANE CLARKE."

Shop-front literature is full of comic illustrations. The English advertisements in French hotels with their "Warm Baths at every o'clock," and in some German Hofs, with their "Here man dare not smoke," have their corresponding absurdities on this side the water. In the west suburb of London, a tobacconist's brilliant establishment has just been opened, over which is mounted the gilt inscription, in colossal letters, "Cigar Boutique." If the tobacconist's neighbour, the grocer, knows the difference between correct and incorrect French, the owner of the "Cigar Boutique" is likely to be treated as the grocer's coffee is said to be—"roasted daily on the premises."

The Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines, Jernyn Street, and the Government School of Science, Dublin, consisting of 50l. a year for three years, and free admission to the respective schools, have been awarded as follows: those to the Royal School of Mines to German Green, aged fourteen, monitor at the Lower Islington Public School, and Frederick J. M. Page, aged seventeen, son of a carriage-builder, London. Those to the Government School of Science have been gained by Charles G. Stewart, aged sixteen, chemist, Camden Town, London; John M'Allan, aged twenty-two, chemist's assistant, Dublin; and Stewart Williamson, jun., student of the Royal College of Chemistry, London.

We were glad to notice the other day that the practice of planting churchyards with flowers had been to some extent adopted in that of St. Paul's Cathedral. Why this very dingy edifice should not be made to rise from out of a sea of marigolds, or such like flowers that flourish in London, we cannot say. First among London churches so adorned was, we believe, that of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, where, not many years since, marigolds and hollyhocks were flourishing gorgeously. Readers of old poetry will remember the oft-repeated allusions to the marigold as the apt flower to such localities as these. Thus 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' of Beaumont and Fletcher contains, in the Bridal Song, reference to

Marigolds on death-beds blowing.

The sale of the Worcester Arboretum, to which we recently alluded, has taken place, and the land devoted to building lots, comprising eight streets. The price obtained was about 11,000l. It appears that Earl Dudley offered 5,000l., if the folks of Worcester would raise a like sum for the retention of this place of recreation. These worthies declined to do this, and have lost their pleasure-ground.

'Parisians in London' is the name of a new sensational drama, to be produced at the Porte St.-Martin, with all sorts of novel and marvellous effects. One of the scenes will be that of the Haymarket at night, with the dance, by the very nice people there, of Sir Roger de Coverley! Several of our street celebrities, beggars, tumblers, niggers, &c., have been engaged, to give the affair an air of greater truth.

The circumstance—which has been variously commented on in the papers—of sending out female convicts from France to be married, whether they will or no, with French convict settlers at Cayenne, is an old legal, or illegal, custom with our neighbours. Formerly, the persons who were condemned by the authorities to marry met each other in the church of Ste.-Marina, where, in the earliest days, the ceremony was performed with a ring of straw.

The artistic and architectural worlds have been amused with the rhapsodies of some of our con-

temporaries with regard to the lately-finished cathedral of "Our Lady of Mercy," at Boulogne-sur-Mer. To the non-professional reader it is right to state, that whatever may have been the merits of the Abbé Haffreingue in respect to the energy and tact, employed by him in procuring funds, materials and ornaments for the loudly-praised edifice, nothing can be further removed from good art. There are few buildings less impressive or beautiful to the educated eye than this huge toy.

The way in which food is converted into working power and heat is a question which has been long debated among physiologists and chemists, some contending that albuminous, others that nitrogenous substances had most to do in producing the result. Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, in a paper published in a Dutch medical journal, has set forth his views on the 'Constituents of Food and their Relation to Muscular Work and Animal Heat,' which is a highly-important contribution towards elucidation of the subject. He shows in his conclusions that mistaken notions prevail as to the amount of work performed. Some callings, he remarks, require rather an accurate use than great tension of the muscles, and referring slothfulness to deficient food, he regards it rather as a morbid symptom than a vice. He finds the best muscular development under a mixed diet, muscular work and heat being both derived from the chemical energy of non-nitrogenous as well as of nitrogenous matters. The animal system needs both kinds of food; both assist in the production of heat which exists in a certain relation with muscular work, and this relation becomes more favourable for work in proportion to the bodily exercise. In Dr. Moore's translation of the learned Professor's paper the whole argument is given at length, and is well worth perusal by those interested in the subject.

MR. MOREY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Paed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Egg, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Fickert, R.A.—Galdern, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ainsell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Nicol, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—P. Namyath—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—F. Hardy—John Paed—Frère—Ruizperez—Brillouin—Lidderdale—George Smith—Duvrger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

## SCIENCE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

Report of the Balloon Committee, by Col. SYKES.

'Results of Balloon Ascents during the Past Year,' by Mr. J. GLAISHER.—At the first appointment of the Balloon Committee, it was charged with the determination of the law of the decrease of temperature with increase of elevation, as the primary object of research, and some two years since this law seemed to have been pretty well determined; but up to that time the experiments had been, for the most part, made in the months of summer, and during the hours of the afternoon. The Committee was then principally charged with the verifications of the results found by including experiments at other times of the day and at other seasons of the year. In carrying out experiments, it was found that those taken in the morning hours did not accord with those taken in the afternoon hours, nor did those taken at one time of the year agree with those taken at other times. An accidental descent just at the time of sunset showed very little or no difference of temperature, for a height of nearly half a mile. The question then arose as to whether it was possible, that at night the temperature might increase with elevation, and not diminish, as always heretofore had been considered and acted upon, whenever such entered into physical investigation. The Committee last year was therefore re-appointed, with special reference to night observations, at any time of the year, made within a moderate distance of the earth. To make day observations, principally in the winter months, at any hour in the day; those in summer to be made in the morning, the subject



of change of temperature to be considered as of the first importance. The first ascent, after the meeting at Birmingham, was made on October the 2nd. When the sun had set for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and night had fairly set in, the moon shining brightly, and the sky free from cloud, the balloon left Woolwich at 6h. 20m., the temperature at the time being 56°. Within four or five minutes a height of 900 feet was reached, and till this time Mr. Glaisher failed in directing the light of the Davy lamp properly. When he succeeded, the temperature was 57°+, and increasing; on reaching 1,300 feet high it had increased to 58°-9. The balloon then descended to 950 feet, and the temperature decreased to 57°-8. On turning to ascend again, the temperature increased to 59°-6 at 1,950 feet high, being 3½° warmer than when the earth was left. On descending again, the temperature decreased to 57½° at the height of 650 feet, and in the several subsequent ascensions and descensions the temperature increased with elevation, and decreased on approaching the earth. On every occasion the highest temperature was met with at the highest point. This result was remarkable. The different degrees of the humidity of the air met with in this ascent are no less remarkable. Considering saturated air as represented by 100, at the commencement of the ascent, in the balloon, it was 95; at Greenwich Observatory it was 84; towards the end of the ascent, in the balloon, it was 85; and at Greenwich it was 97. The state of things was reversed, and would indicate that the water in the air had fallen. Its amount at the beginning of the ascent was 5 grains in a cubic foot of air, and at the same elevation was 4½ grains in the same mass of air at the end of the ascent. The readings of the instruments were taken very slowly, owing to the difficulty experienced in directing the light properly. Two self-registering minimum thermometers were tied down, one with its bulb resting on cotton-wool, fully exposed to the sky, and the other with its bulb projecting beyond the supporting-frame; their indexes were at the end of their columns of spirit on starting, or at 56°; at every examination at each of these instruments a space was found between its index (which remained unmoved) and the end of the column of spirit, indicating a temperature closely approximate at all times to the temperature of the air. Consequently, notwithstanding the clearness of the sky, the loss of heat by radiation must have been small. No ozone was shown at the Royal Observatory; but in the balloon, paper tests were coloured to 4, on a scale of greatest intensity considered as 10. It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the brilliant effect of London, viewed at an elevation of 1,300 feet, on a clear night, when the air is free from mist. It seemed to the author to realize a wish he had felt when looking through a telescope at portions of the Milky Way, when the field of view appeared covered with gold-dust, to be possessed of the power to see those minute spots of light as brilliant stars, for certainly the intense brilliancy of London this night rivalled such a view. Passing over Middlesex and parts of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, to Highmoor, in Oxfordshire, the balloon descended on the farm of Mr. Reeves, at 8h. 20m., distant about 45 miles from Woolwich. The horizontal movement of the air at Greenwich in the same time was registered at 16 miles. The weather during the month of November was too boisterous to attempt an ascent at night, and no opportunity presented itself till the 2nd of December. This day was cloudless and held out the prospect of a clear sky at night. The balloon was filled and all was ready before sunset. The temperature of the air just before leaving was 38½°; at 1,600 feet high, it had decreased 2°; unlike the previous ascent, the lowest temperature was always at the highest point, and the highest was at the lowest point of every ascent and descent, of which there were several instances. At the highest point reached, when nearly one mile high, the temperature was 27°, or 11° colder than when we left the earth, one hour and a half before. We then descended, with the view of ascending again still higher, when, unfortunately, at the height of 2,400 feet, the lamp was thrown down by a jerk of the balloon and went out; just before this the temperature

was 32½°. On losing the light we continued the descent to the earth. At the height of 3,000 feet, the balloon changed direction, and moved with some west in the wind; on descending again we fell in with the S.E. current. Arrangements were made for ascents at night in January and February, and for several months the balloon was kindly stored at Woolwich for the use of the Committee; but for many months Mr. Glaisher was too unwell to attempt an ascent at night, and thus time passed into April. On the 29th of May, the balloon left at 6h. 14m., about 1½h. before sunset, in the hope of being able to remain in the air for as long after sunset as possible. The temperature of the air at this time was 58°, and was 58½° at Greenwich Observatory. It at once declined to 55° at 1,200 feet, and to 43° at the height of 4,200 feet; then further declined to 29½° at the height of 6,200, at 7h. 17m. On turning to descend, the temperature increased, but not uniformly, to 54° at 8h. 9m., at 440 feet above the sea, but very nearly touching the tops of the trees, being about 3° less temperature than when at the same height above the sea on rising. Our object was to be as near the earth as possible at the time of sunset, to discharge sand so quickly as to make the sun then appear to rise in the west. We did not succeed; at the time of sunset we were about 600 feet high, but directly passed over a hill, and on passing the ridge the balloon was sucked down, and it was only by a very free discharge of sand that Mr. Westcar prevented the balloon coming to the ground. We then again started upon a second ascent, to be as like the one we had just completed as we could make it. We turned to ascend at 8h. 9m.; the temperature, as before said, was 54°; again the temperature declined, but somewhat less rapidly than before. On again reaching one mile the temperature had declined to 39°; and on reaching the height of 6,200 feet, the same elevation as we were three-quarters of an hour before sunset, the sun having now set near twenty minutes, the temperature was 35°, or about 6° warmer than when at the same elevation something more than one hour before. On turning to descend, the temperature changed very little, it being 35° to 36° for 1,000 feet downwards. It increased to 37° at 4,800, to 47° at 1,700, and to 54° at 700 feet; but here the increase was checked, and at 550 feet the temperature was 52½; on ascending a little again the temperature increased, and decreased on descending, and was 50½° on the ground at a spot 300 feet above the sea at half-past 9 o'clock. At present at this time the temperature of the air was 52°. At the time of leaving the earth at 6:14 the air at Greenwich had but three grains of moisture in a cubic foot; at Windsor, near the Thames, there were 4½ grains. The air was damp. On ascending, the air at first became drier; but at the height of one mile was saturated, and was very nearly saturated at the same height after sunset. Thus the double ascent enables us to compare the temperatures at the same elevations, just before and just after sunset on the same day, and to estimate the amount of heat radiated from the earth at about the time of sunset till arrested at a place where the air was saturated with moisture, and was sensibly damp and cold, both before and after sunset. At heights exceeding 2,000 feet the direction of the wind was N. by W.; at the height of one mile the air was nearly calm, and at heights less than 2,000 feet it was N. by W., and these currents were met with always at those elevations. At all times during the ascent, whenever the sun shone upon a transparent bulb or a dull blackened bulb thermometer, the reading was a very little in excess of the reading of a shaded bulb, and was frequently the same even when the sun heat felt sensibly warm to ourselves. From all the experiments made it would seem that the decrease of temperature with increase of elevation is variable throughout the day, and variable in the different seasons of the year; that at about sunset the temperature varies but very little for a height of 2,000 feet; that at night, with a clear sky, from the only series of experiments made, the temperature increased with increase of elevation; that at night, with a cloudy sky, there was a small increase of temperature as the height increased; that in the double ascent on May 29, the one just

before sunset and the other after, it would seem that after radiation is set in the heat passes upwards till arrested where the air is saturated with vapour, when a heat greater by 5° was experienced after sunset than at the same elevation before sunset. Two years since, when Mr. Glaisher exhibited the mean results of the experiments then discussed, he did so with much confidence, and thought all that then was needed was to verify the results exhibited. Now, with increased knowledge, he speaks very differently, believing that many more experiments are necessary, and that they should not be confined to this country. Certain it is, from the very remarkable results obtained from the night ascents, which might, with a sufficient number of observations, have an important bearing both on the theory of astronomical refraction and on the theory of heat, that nocturnal observations deserve repetition and extension.

Report of the Rainfall Committee, by Mr. G. J. SYMONS.—The Report mentioned one striking result deduced from the Rotherham observations by Mr. Baxendell, viz., that the rain fell at a mean angular deviation from the vertical of 55° in April, 52° in May, and 36° in June, the mean of the entire series (not the mean of the monthly means) being 42° 13'. A short outline of the rainfall in the last two years was followed by details of the mode in which Mr. Symons has been enabled to draw up tables and diagrams illustrating approximately the fluctuations in the amount of rain year by year for nearly 150 years past.

'On the Spectrum of the Atmosphere and that of the Vapour of Water,' by M. JANSSEN.

'On a Portable Spectroscope and a Portable Hygrometer,' by M. JANSSEN.

Description of a New Proportion Table equivalent to a Slide-rule 13 feet 4 inches long, by Dr. T. D. EVERETT.

'On a New Process for producing Harmonious and Artistic Photographic Portraits,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.—Perfection in the portrait would be attained, were it possible to do so, first by taking the image of the nose, then, after having altered the focus, the image of the eyes, and finally, after again altering the focus, the image of the ear, and then, from these various images, forming a collective portrait. Such an idea may appear impracticable, possibly even absurd, and it is sure on first thoughts to be rejected and condemned. Yet the author seriously proposed its adoption as one of the greatest improvements which will have been introduced in photography since its discovery.

'On the North Atlantic Telegraph,' by Mr. N. J. HOLMES.—After some introductory remarks, Mr. Holmes said:—It is well known that long, unbroken lines of submarine cables are placed at a very great disadvantage in their transmitting power, as compared with land wires; the retardation (or slowness of transmission of the currents) that takes place from the law of induction forms one very serious cause of interference. The constant flow of induced earth-currents through the wire, variable both in their intensity and direction, is likewise another disadvantage to the employment of long, unbroken lengths of submarine cables, and, however much mechanical ingenuity may overcome the retardation offered to the passage of the transmitting currents on the one hand, or the interference of the variable earth-currents on the other hand, it must be remembered that the same amount of ingenuity can with greater advantage be applied to shorter lengths of line not in themselves subjected in such a marked degree to the disturbing influences just mentioned. In every telegraph line the speed of transmission is at all times a most important element of success; and upon a long, unbroken line, where the whole capital is, as it were, absorbed and dormant during the transmission of any current, or succession of currents, this is of vital importance. Upon the speed, depends the tariff to be charged; upon the tariff, the earnings; and upon the earnings, the dividend. The magnitude and serious nature of the transmitting difficulties existing in all long, unbroken sea-lines has led to the contemplated construction of what is known as the Russian-American Line,—a land line of telegraph intended to reach New York from St. Petersburg by wires

through Siberia, and on to San Francisco, with a short sea section across Behring's Straits, a total distance of about 12,000 miles. This Russian-American line is already far advanced towards completion. By far the most important line of telegraphic communication between England and America is that to be immediately carried into effect, *via* Scotland, the Faroe Isles, Iceland, Greenland and the coast of Labrador, and known as the North Atlantic Telegraph. A glance at the map in the direction pointed out will at once show that convenient natural landing-stations exist, breaking up the cable into four short lengths, or sections, instead of the employment by necessity of one continuous length, as between Ireland and Newfoundland. Not only will this subdivision of the cable reduce mechanical risks in submerging, but, what is of more importance, the retardation offered to the passage of the current through the several short sections is almost as nothing when compared with that of the unbroken length of 2,000 miles. Speed of transmission is obtained, and by that means a reduced tariff for public transmissions over the wire. Indeed, such will be the advantages gained in this respect, that the present rate by the Anglo-American line of 20s. per word will be charged on the new route at 2s. 6d., or even a less sum. The average depth of the ocean between Scotland and the Faroe Isles is only 150 fathoms, the greatest depth 633 fathoms. Between the Faroes and Iceland 250 fathoms, with about the same maximum depth between Iceland and Julianshaab, the intended landing-place of the cable in Greenland, the greatest depth is 1,550 fathoms; and between Greenland and Labrador rather over 2,000 fathoms. These lengths of cable and depths of ocean are both not only manageable but practicable, and no difficulties in the working exist that are not already known by reference to the practical working of existing cables under the conditions of similar lengths and depths. As regards the presence of ice, it is only at certain seasons of the year that the south-west coast of Greenland is closed. At other times this ice breaks up, and the coast is accessible to the Danish and other trading vessels frequenting the port and harbour of Julianshaab, the proposed station and landing-place of the cables, and at such times the cables will be laid. Reference to the depth of the soundings up the Julianshaab Fjord will at once indicate the security of the shore-ends of the cables from interference by ice when submerged. The landing-places of the cables in Iceland are likewise in no way liable to be disturbed by ice of such a nature as to cause damage to the cable; and on the Labrador coast the risk of injury to the cable cannot be considered greater than that to which the Anglo-American shore-ends are exposed in the vicinity of the Newfoundland bank.

## TUESDAY.

THE PRESIDENT read the Report of the Committee on the Transmission of Sound-Signals under Water.—In the year 1826 M. Colladon made acoustical experiments in the Lake of Geneva. If these experiments should lead to an available means of communication between two ships in company at sea, or between a ship and the coast during foggy weather, an important purpose would be accomplished. At first the attention of the Committee was directed to repeating M. Colladon's experiments, substituting for the bell he employed cylindrical bars of steel from 6 to 8 feet in length, and from 1 inch to 1½ inch in diameter; these were supported on or suspended from their nodal points, and struck with hammers of different weights at one of their ends, so as to excite them longitudinally. These experiments were made in the large water-trough of the Polytechnic Institution, and subsequently in the ornamental waters of the Regent's Park; the available distance in the former case was about seventy yards. Employing Colladon's ear-trumpet, the sounds were very distinctly heard, and the sounds through the air were separated from them by a distinct interval even at this short distance. The character of the sound was, however, very different in the two cases,—that transmitted through the water being more abrupt, though in both cases they were mere

blows or impulses, as the method of excitation was not intended to produce continuous musical sounds. Prof. Hennessy, who resides on the sea-side, near Dublin, is willing to undertake such further experiments as would be required for testing the application of sound-signals in extensive spaces out at sea.—Our attention was next directed to the production of musical sounds under water. Those which appeared to be most available for this purpose were Cagniard de La Tour's syren, and pipes or whistles in which the vibrations were caused by currents of water in masses of the same liquid. When limited volumes of water were employed, powerful sounds were obtained in both cases; but in large reservoirs we met with an unexpected difficulty; for we found that musical sounds which could be heard through considerable distances in air became totally extinguished at very short distances from the point of origin in water. The rapid extinction of musical sounds in water renders it almost hopeless to employ them for communicating signals in that medium.

'On Meteoric Showers considered with reference to the Motion of the Solar System,' by Prof. HENNESSY.

'Remarks on a New Telemeter, a New Polarimeter, a New Polarizing Microscope, and various Spectroscopes,' by Mr. M. HOFMANN.

'On an improved Anemometer,' by Mr. L. P. CASELLA.

'On certain Phenomena which presented themselves in connexion with the Atlantic Cable,' by Mr. C. F. VARLEY.—The phenomena about to be described, the author, for want of a better term, described as examples of "Magneto-Electric Momentum." The cable on board the Great Eastern, nearly 2,400 miles in length, was coiled away in three tanks. On applying a battery to the near end, the distant end of the cable being insulated, a violent rush in, to charge the core as a Leyden jar, is the first phenomenon. During the first quarter of a minute the current is sent through a short circuit, to avoid injury to the galvanometer from the violence of the first rush. On removing the short circuit, the galvanometer is seen to decrease its deflection, and in some instances to go actually to the other side of zero before coming to rest. The galvanometer (a reflecting one, of Thomson's) was of such sensibility that with the battery used, 120 scale divisions represented the amount of leakage due to the entire cable. On applying to the distant end of the cable an instrument for measuring electrically the potential, the deflexion was seen to increase rather more than 1 per cent. beyond the full power of the battery, and then to settle down. This phenomenon the author saw on board the Great Eastern for the first time last year. On that occasion the cable was connected in the following way. There were 2,300 miles of cable on board, in four pieces, and the circuit was as follows. In the centre or main tank there were two coils, one a few miles in length, and the other about 800. They were so connected that the current passed first through the after tank, then through the short piece in the main tank (about forty miles), then through the 700 odd miles in the fore tank, back to the 800 miles in the centre tank. On applying a current to one end, two signals were received (one before the other) at the distant end; the short coil in the main tank acting like the primary coil of an induction machine upon the large coil in the centre tank. A still more interesting phenomenon presented itself this year upon discharging the cable, two distinct waves having been produced. The cable having been charged for some time, on connecting it to earth, a violent rush out took place through the short circuit of the galvanometer, and on removing the short circuit so as to make the current pass through the galvanometer, the deflexion due to the discharge of the remaining charge in the cable was seen to decrease and pass the zero, then increase again to a higher amount than before, and then gradually to subside entirely. This second momentum wave was a very small one, but still perfectly distinct. All these evidences combined clearly explain the causes. The magnetism caused by the first violent rush in when charging the cable, or the violent rush out when discharging it, produces a large

amount of magnetism about the end of the cable, where the rush takes place. This magnetism, of course (as is well known), has a tendency to oppose the first effect, but on the charge or discharge decreasing in amount, the magnetism which had been engendered produces, as in the induction coil, a secondary current in the same direction as the first. This secondary current, added to that of the battery, causes the charge in the second and third tanks to be greater than what the battery alone was capable of producing, and in some cases this charge was sufficiently great to cause a discharge back again from the cable through the battery. When the cable was on board ship in coils, the rate of signalling through it was reduced nearly 50 per cent. by this action of coil upon coil. This brings to mind an experiment made by Prof. Henry, of Washington. It is a well-known thing that, on attempting to magnetize hard steel needles by placing them inside a helix, or even near to a straight wire, through which a Leyden jar is discharged, the magnetism of the needles will be uncertain. Prof. Henry found that the discharge of the Leyden jar was succeeded almost instantaneously by several reversals of current, that is, if the jar were charged with positive electricity, on discharging it through a wire or helix it was succeeded by a reverse current, or wave, and that again by several more, each one being weaker than its predecessor. He charged the jar first with positive electricity, to a very low degree, discharged it around the hard steel needle, and tested its magnetism. He found that, when the charge in the Leyden jar was very weak, the magnetism remaining in the steel needle was the same as that which would have been produced by a continuous current of positive electricity. On augmenting the charge a little, and discharging it, he found the magnetism to increase to a certain point, then to decrease, and ultimately to reverse. On augmenting the charge still further, he obtained magnetism the same as that first produced. As a positive current passing in one direction is only capable of producing one kind of magnetism, and it becomes perfectly clear that the magneto-electric action set up by the first discharge causes the Leyden jar to discharge itself and become charged for an instant with negative electricity, which again discharges itself and charges it with positive electricity, producing in that case alterations so rapid that the eye cannot detect them. The enormously long Leyden jar which the Atlantic Cable represents renders this phenomenon so slow that the eye can readily follow it, and so has confirmed Prof. Henry's deductions. While at Valentia the author carefully watched the cable as it was being paid out, and noticed that after the cable was laid, on applying a battery to Newfoundland while there was an instrument for measuring the potential at Valentia, the charge gradually augmented during the first minute and a half and then receded to about 1 or 1½ per cent., showing that this phenomenon is visible in a straight wire, though to a less degree than in a coiled cable. Electricity, *per se*, seems to have nothing analogous to momentum, for if a current of electricity be sent from a battery through a galvanometer and a shunt, that is to say, a derived circuit, and this shunt consists of bobbins wound with a single wire, in one direction, and if one of these bobbins be of such dimensions that on including it in the circuit, the deflexion will be permanently altered 5 or 6 per cent.; by the increased current passing through the galvanometer it will be found that on inserting such a coil the first shock will set the galvanometer oscillating violently to a very great extent. This is due to magneto-electric induction of the one coil upon the other, which gives the coil at the first moment a higher resistance. It is, therefore, usual in making such shunts or resistance-coils to wind them one-half in one direction, and the other half in the other direction, and such coils are free from this action because the one half neutralizes the effect of the other. Here, then, it is easy to impart all the phenomena of momentum to electricity by simply so arranging the conductor that it shall produce magnetism. This is best shown by a large electro-magnet, or induction-coil, for it will be found that the resistance offered to the current at



the first moment is greater considerably than when the iron has become magnetized, and on breaking the circuit the cessation of the magnetism carries on the current, producing those terrific effects which are found in the "Ruhmkorff" coils.

'On a New Method of Testing Electric Resistance,' by Mr. C. F. VARLEY.—In 1860, Prof. Thomson and Mr. Fleeming Jenkin invented a method of obtaining exact subdivisions of the potential of a voltaic battery. The apparatus consisted of a number of equal resistance-coils, say 100. These were connected one with one pole of the battery, and the other with the other pole. To the junction of each coil a piece of metal is attached, and a spring attached to a brass slide travelling along a square rod of the same metal traverses these different pieces, and so makes contact with whichever is desired. If the two poles of an electrometer be attached, the one to one pole of the battery and the other to the brass bar on which the slide travels, it will be found that at the one end we have the full potential power, and at the other end nothing at all, and half-way half the potential; this is too self-evident to require further explanation, and is explained in Thomson and Jenkin's patent, 1860. Prof. Thomson has recently succeeded in making reflecting electrometers of such sensibility that they will give 200 scale divisions for a variation of potential equal to one cell of Daniell's battery. In testing the Atlantic Cable this electrometer was used in the following way at Valencia, to get the potential of the ship's magnetism. The one pole of the electrometer was connected with the cable, and the other one with the slide, and by running it up and down the exact potential of the cable was measured. There were in the main slide 100 coils of 1,000 units each, and it became necessary to subdivide these again 100 times to get sufficient accuracy. Some difficulty presented itself in getting a method for subdividing these coils, and the author was fortunate enough to hit upon the following very simple method of effecting this purpose. The slide consists of two square brass bars, over each of which travels a piece of brass, to the bottom of which is attached a spring, pressing upon the studs connected with the resistance-coils. Instead of using 100 coils in the main slide, the author uses 101, and makes the two springs to embrace two coils. Thus, then, the two bars of the slide have invariably a resistance between them of 2,000 ohms. The two bars are connected with a second set of 100 coils, each coil having 20 units resistance, and the 100 coils making up precisely the same resistance as that of two of the coils in the main slide. These two circuits of 2,000 units each reduce the resistance to one-half, or to 1,000 units, so that the resistance of the 101 coils of 1,000 each is reduced to that of 100 coils. By passing the traveller along the 20 unit coils in the second slide an exact subdivision of the potential between these points is obtained; and in this way the potential of the battery is accurately and quickly subdivided to 10,000 parts. By these means Prof. Thomson has been able to introduce a method of testing, on the Wheatstone Balance system, so extremely simple that it should be made known as soon as possible. The battery is connected permanently to the main slide, so that a current is always passing through it. Its resistance, 100,000 ohms, is such that no sensible elevation of temperature is produced. The current is also passed into the cable through a definite resistance, R. At the junction between the end of the cable and the resistance R a key is attached, which is connected by either the reflecting electrometer or a reflecting galvanometer with the slides. That position is sought upon the slide which has precisely the same potential as that of the cable at the point where it joins the resistance R. If now the potential of the battery be represented by  $p$ , and the resistance of the junction of the cable with R be represented by  $p'$ , and if the two portions of the coil necessary to balance this potential be  $n$  and  $m$ , it will be evident, on the principle of the Wheatstone Balance, that  $n : m :: R : \text{cable } x$  (the cable resistance). Thus, then, the resistance R being known,  $p$  and  $p'$  being known, and the resistance or position on the slide noted, the resistance of the cable is accurately obtained.

'Experiments off Ventnor with Mr. Johnson's Deep-Sea Pressure Gauge,' by Mr. J. GLAISHER.

'On a Table of Pairs of Stars for Approximately finding the Meridian,' by Dr. W. J. MACQUORN-RANKINE.

'Determination of the Mechanical Equivalent of the Thermal Unit by Experiments on the Heat evolved by Electric Currents,' by Mr. J. P. JOULE.

'On a Novel Experiment to determine the Formation of Glaciers,' by Mr. E. WHYMPER.

'On the Diurnal Period of Temperature in Relation to other Physical and Meteorological Phenomena,' by Prof. HENNESSY.

'On the Climate of Aldershot,' by Sergeant ARNOLD.

'On certain Errors in the received Equivalent of the Metre, &c., and their Effects on the Calculated Distances, Masses, Density, &c. of the Heavenly Bodies,' by Mr. F. P. FELLOWS.

WEDNESDAY.

'Remarks on Boole's Mathematical Analysis of Logic,' by the Rev. Prof. HARLEY.

'On a Variable Diaphragm for Telescopes and Photographic Lenses and a Magnifying Stereoscope with one Lens,' by Mr. A. CLAUDET.

'On the Depolarization of Iron Ships, to prevent the Deviation of the Compass,' by Mr. E. HORSKINS.—The great importance of the subject induced the Lords of the Admiralty to place the Northumberland under the direction of the author, to test the practicability of his new system of depolarizing iron-clads. The magnetic conditions of the Northumberland were carefully surveyed, and the ship was found to be a very powerful magnet—the bow being the north pole and the stern a south pole. The radiating polar lines extended from the bow and stern respectively to the distance of 60 feet, within which limits the compasses were necessarily under the control of the magnetism of the ship. After she had been launched the ship was taken to the Victoria Docks, and placed in a contrary position to that which she occupied when on the slip. The ship's magnetic and polar conditions were again carefully surveyed. On the 4th of August the ship was depolarized, by means of two Grove's batteries, of five cells each, and electro-magnets, in a few hours. This experiment proved at once that the polarity acquired by an iron ship in building can be destroyed before leaving the dock; indeed, the result could not be otherwise, as it is merely applying a well-established principle to a new purpose. Magnets can be polarized and depolarized at pleasure, whatever their magnitude. A compass may now be carried round the Northumberland within four feet of the plates without being appreciably affected. Hence there can be no just excuse in future for allowing iron ships to be so much exposed to dangers owing to the errors of compasses arising from the acquired magnetism in building or from the disturbance of any masses of iron on board.

'On a Defect in the Demonstrating Polaroscope, with a simple and effective Remedy,' by Mr. J. T. TAYLOR.

'On the large Prime Number calculated by Mr. Barrett Davis,' by Mr. H. J. S. SMITH.

'On the Partition of the Cube and some of the Combinations of its Parts,' by Mr. C. M. WILLICH.

'On Hyperelliptic Functions (Weierstrass's Method),' by Mr. W. L. A. RUSSELL.

#### SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

TUESDAY.

'On the Physical Geography and Tribes of Western Equatorial Africa,' by M. P. B. DU CHAILLU.—The author commenced by giving a general description of the region of Western Equatorial Africa, which he traversed during his last journey, in 1864-5. There was a remarkable absence in the forests he explored of the species of animals which are so characteristic of Africa. He found neither lion, rhinoceros, zebra, giraffe, ostrich, eland, or gazelle. On the other hand, several peculiar species of apes were found, and it was the central home of the gorilla. The scarcity of birds and of animal life generally was also remarkable. The highest temperature observed in the interior was 98° Fahr., the lowest, 63°. In July the heat was never greater than 72°. The hottest months

were February to April, in which the rains were heaviest: as much as 7½ inches were once measured by him as having fallen within twenty-four hours. In the interior there was no distinct dry season, as on the coast. The author never, except on two occasions, saw the sky entirely free from cloud; and the cloudiness of the heavens increased the further he marched towards the east. Whilst making astronomical observations at night the sky would very often become suddenly covered by a coat of grey vapour, always coming from the south-east, and lasting an hour or two, but renewed more than once during the night. The distribution of the native tribes offered some interesting peculiarities. For instance, two tribes speaking the same language are sometimes separated by a third tribe, speaking a totally different language. The state of political disintegration is complete. No tribe is united under one chief, but is divided into many clans, each having its own chief; and in many cases each little village has its independent chief. The chiefs have not the power of life and death over their subjects, as in the tribes of Eastern Africa described by Speke, Grant and Baker. Their rule is mild and patriarchal. The population everywhere was scanty, and the distinctness of the tribes he believed to have been kept up by their not having come in contact in their migrations, but, owing to the wide extent of unoccupied territory, settled down without knowing of the existence of neighbours. It is only on the river banks that they have come into contact, as all the tribes press towards the rivers. There are no cannibals south of the equator. The curious hairy dwarfs live scattered in small hordes amongst other tribes. He found a few words in the native languages almost identical with words in the East African languages. It was an interesting inquiry, what existed in the thousand miles of unexplored country lying between the author's furthest point and the shores of the Albert Nyanza? We might conclude, however, that it was a country of considerable elevation, and probably wooded, varied and picturesque, for Baker saw towards the west a range of mountains, and the country from the west coast becomes gradually higher towards the east. Considering, also, the humidity of the climate, and the small size of the rivers which find their way into the sea, it might be concluded that there was a great drainage of waters towards some inland sea, or that there were other great lakes on the equator west of Albert Nyanza.

Mr. J. R. HIND stated that he had inspected the original records of M. Du Chailly's astronomical observations, and that they were regular and accurate.

Mr. G. GROVE, Honorary Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund,—an association formed for the purpose of obtaining exact information on the physical features, antiquities, climate, &c. of the Holy Land,—read a Report on the Topographical Results of the first Expedition sent out by that association, towards which, at the last meeting, a grant of 100l. had been made by the General Committee. The expedition was placed under the charge of Capt. C. W. Wilson, R.E., with whom was associated Lieut. Anderson, R.E., and Corporal Phillips, as photographer. The party were well supplied with chronometers and other instruments, and their instructions were to make accurate and systematic observations between Damascus and Jerusalem. They were constantly occupied from December 1865 to May 1866. The present Report embraced the topographical investigations only, which, however, were very important. Forty-nine separate places, the positions of which were before unknown, have been accurately fixed, both in longitude and latitude, detailed reconnaissance sketches for maps have been made, on a large scale, of the whole backbone of the country from north to south, and of several outlying districts, such as the basin of the Lake of Galilee, the district of Samaria, and the valleys between Jerusalem and the sea. Passages were read from reports by Capt. Wilson and Mr. Anderson, detailing the method pursued in obtaining the observations, and testifying how carefully and systematically their work was done. An arrangement had been made with Mr. Murray by which these maps would very

shortly be made public, under the superintendence of Mr. Grove himself. A very substantial step has been taken by this association towards putting the map of the Holy Land right, and one which should encourage its supporters to still further efforts. The Report comprised a recommendation by Capt. Wilson that stations should be established and supplied with instruments for regular meteorological observations. Competent persons resident in the country had promised their services, and thus a great want would be supplied, as no observations on climate have been taken, except at Jerusalem and Damascus. Mr. Grove announced the intention of the association to persevere until every square mile in Palestine has been properly and accurately surveyed and mapped; till every mound of ruins has been examined and sifted; the name of every village ascertained, recorded, and compared with the lists in the Bible; till all the ancient roads have been traced; the geology made out; the natural history and botany fully known. In furtherance of these intentions, a second expedition will shortly be sent out to excavate in detail at Capernaum, Cana, Samaria, Nazareth, and Jerusalem. Another party (of whom it was hoped Mr. Prestwich, the eminent geologist, would be chief) will attack the geology and the natural history, so ably begun by Mr. Tristram. A work on the modern Syrians is in preparation by Mr. Rogers, of Damascus, under the encouragement of the Palestine Fund, as a companion to Lane's 'Modern Egyptians.' The names of villages, &c., are being collected by a competent resident Arabic scholar, and five meteorological stations are to be appointed, to which instruments will be furnished under the sanction of the Kew Committee.—In conclusion, Mr. Grove drew the attention of the meeting to the importance of these researches as corroborating the statements of the Bible, which purported to be mainly a record of facts, and of facts about certain definite localities. Hitherto the Book has been tested by internal evidence chiefly; the time has arrived when other tests must be applied to it—the tests afforded by a comparison of its descriptions with the country it describes. This test he was confident it would stand, and he called on the members of the British Association to support the investigation.

The Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM warmly supported the project. He insisted on the importance of the leisure and general facilities afforded by such an expedition, and urged explorations on the east of Jordan, where, though the towns might not have been so important as those on the west, yet they had the advantage of having been less disturbed.

'On the Pangong Lake, in Thibet,' by Capt. GODWIN-AUSTEN.

'On some of the Bearings of Archaeology upon certain Ethnological Problems and Researches,' by Mr. R. DUNN.

'On a Proposed Ethnological Congress at Calcutta,' by Sir W. ELLIOTT.—A congress of a novel kind has recently been proposed at Calcutta by Dr. FAYRER; namely, an assemblage of living examples of all the races of men of the old world for ethnological study; to take place on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1869-70. The proposition has been warmly taken up by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. At the same time the Council of the Society suggested a modified scheme, confined to the subordinate governments of Bengal, for an ethnological congress of all the tribes found in Bengal, Nipal, Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; to form part of the Local Agricultural Exhibition of 1867-8. Sir W. Elliott proposed in his paper a third scheme, intermediate between these two, namely, an assemblage of individuals of all the races found in British India. This would be more practicable than the larger scheme, and more useful than the smaller. To show the large field for ethnological comparison in this assemblage, the existing population was described as consisting of three principal divisions. 1. As descended from aboriginal races and the servile classes; 2. From the Tamil or Dravidian races; 3. From Hindi immigrants, whose language has been modified and perfected by Sanscrit. The first are represented by the small communities inhabiting mountain ranges and dense forests, and

speaking the most ancient dialects deemed of Turanian origin. The second contains the more civilized Tamil peoples. The servile classes have naturally adopted the modern or polished Tamil, but that it is foreign to them is shown by their inability to pronounce words containing a remarkable Tamil letter, equally a Shibboleth to Europeans, and which is generally rendered by an *l*, or sometimes by an *r*. A striking characteristic of all the aboriginal races is their demonolatry, in the sense of the Greek word. They honour the spirits of their ancestors as beneficent beings. A festival observed annually, or at longer intervals, in honour of the village goddess, to propitiate her protection from loss of crops or epidemic disease, affords a curious illustration of the religious belief of this class. The officiating priests all belong to the servile class; and the ceremonies consist of offerings of cattle and saturnalia. The author referred to the Dhangers as remarkable for their love of truth and their similarity in this respect to the Gonds of Central India and the Sonthals of the North.

'On the North-East Province of Madagascar,' by Dr. RYAN, Bishop of Mauritius.—The author narrated a visit which he had recently made to the province of Vohimarina in north-east Madagascar, and gave numerous details of the harbours, towns, productions, native tribes, and government of the various districts. The province on the whole is mountainous, but possesses, along the courses of its numerous rivers, large and fertile valleys. The Betsimisaraka tribe was considered superior to the dominant Hovas in many respects. They keep their houses clean and neat. Many of them have beautifully fair countenances and a European cast of features.

#### WEDNESDAY.

'On the Reported Discovery of the Remains of Leichhardt in Australia,' by Sir R. I. MURCHISON.—Sir Roderick announced that, on the previous day, he had received from Dr. F. Mueller, of Melbourne, the welcome news that the Leichhardt Search Expedition, now in the interior of Australia, had discovered remains of the lost explorer. The news had been sent by Dr. Mueller in great haste,—the departure of the mail having been delayed a short time to admit of his forwarding the despatch,—and no details of the discovery were given. Sir Roderick gave a sketch of the movements of the Leichhardt Search Expedition down to the time when the latest authentic information had been received. It had met with great losses in horses and *matériel* at Cooper's Creek; but the leader, Mr. Duncan McIntyre, had succeeded in pushing his way across to the banks of the Flinders river, which flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

'On the Researches of Livingstone,' by Mr. W. F. WEBB.—Mr. Webb read an extract from a letter which he had just received from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, stating that Dr. Livingstone's expedition had reached the residence of a chief, about 180 miles up the Rovuma river; and that, having found the chief a good man, he intended to make this place the starting-point for his exploration towards the northern end of Lake Nyassa and the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Webb related portions of his own experience in the interior of Southern Africa, where he met with Dr. Livingstone in the early part of his career.

'Observations on the Character of the Negro Tribes of Central Africa,' by Sir S. BAKER.—In this discourse Sir Samuel passed in review the various tribes he had visited on his journey to the region of the Equatorial Lakes of the Nile, and in a series of sketches illustrated the principle that the character of the tribes depended on the physical conditions and productions of the locality they inhabited. He said that true negroes commenced, in ascending from Egypt, at 15° north latitude. The first tribes he met with were those inhabiting the region of morasses extending on each side the White Nile to about 5° N. lat. These were the lowest, both in corporeal condition and moral character. Their forms were emaciated and filthy; they went without clothing, had no religion, and their cookery consisted in grinding the bones of animals between stones to make soup of. No iron ore was found in this region, and consequently they were deprived

of the great civilizing advantages attendant on the art of working this metal. Other tribes further south who practise this art have been helped by it to attain a considerable degree of culture. The iron weapons of the Latooka tribe are of exquisite workmanship, and the Unyoro people have even invented a kind of hoe, which Europeans might imitate to their advantage. All the tribes who are thus favoured live in the elevated lands near the equator, and the iron dust which supplies them with the metal is found in the mountains. The presence of the Tsetse fly has a remarkable indirect influence on the civilization of the tribes. This fly is most capricious in its distribution—present in one area of country and absent from another. Wherever it is present no cattle can be kept; consequently the natives are deprived of this civilizing influence, for the possession of cattle elevates the character of a tribe in various ways; it promotes industry, ensures a supply of nourishing food, and, by the necessity of defending the herds against all comers, develops a warlike spirit and organization. The Unyoro people, under the influence of these local advantages, have become the most advanced nation in Central Africa; they are well clothed and clean in their persons, courteous and dignified in demeanour, and susceptible of enlarged political organization. The speaker pointed out, in a clear manner, the way in which the tribes of Central Africa may be brought under the influence of European civilization and into an intercourse which would be beneficial both to us and to them. He showed that formerly a considerable trade existed between the east coast and the Equatorial Lakes, and that the line of trade extended south and north along their shores. Ptolemy was indebted for his knowledge of these lakes to the traders of his time. A trade with Europe might be developed along this line; but before any beneficial intercourse can be commenced the internal slave-trade must be extinguished. He gave his view of the negro character in general, and stated, as his conviction, that it was improvable only under the wise and considerate guidance of the white man. Commerce, properly conducted, would ultimately civilize the negroes of these rich countries of Central Africa.

#### SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

##### WEDNESDAY.

'On Hindrances to the Success of Popular Education,' by the Rev. C. SEWELL.—The author said that our imperfect success in education must not be charged upon the construction of the system we had adopted, but upon its administration. It was almost impossible to plant an organization in an inorganic mass so as to be prolific; and for all purposes of popular education England was thoroughly inorganic. Her education had always been done for her. What popular education she had had in past generations had come from charity, neither general nor systematical in its operation. What little the State had done had been done by the free royal bounty of an Edward or an Elizabeth. England had never felt her want of education sufficiently keenly to submit to direction in the matter. One great secret of the success of popular education abroad is, that the preparation of a system of instruction and the preparation of the people to receive and use it had gone hand in hand. The absence of such a natural organization to work out the system of education was a great hindrance to our success. It was the statesman's duty to supply such an organization, and it was the educator's to supply a system and methods of instruction. It would be no unworthy occupation for a statesman to win the legislature to sanction an ordinance which should compel every part of our country to provide the means of education for the poor, as it is already compelled to find them food and shelter in distress. It appeared to some not impracticable for the religious bodies and the State to work in real harmony together, and not, as it were, upon the terms of an armed truce. After dwelling on the fact that many children were not sent to school for various reasons, such as the ignorance and greed of the parents, he said he doubted whether it would be wrong to impose some restriction on a parent's right to his child's labour when he had not intelligence enough to



consult that child's interest. Whether the State regulated the attendance of children, or, the next best thing, regulated their absence, it would be intolerable that the State should organize so great a boon and her subjects be left at liberty to neglect or ignore it.

Sir JOHN BOWRING contrasted our imperfect educational organization with that of China, where the competition exceeded all belief. Primary education was provided in all the villages, and the competitive examinations were entered into by children of eight and ten, and men of seventy and eighty. He had known men die under the influence of excitement, a man's success often provoking in those of his own community a delirium of joy. The humblest lads, from the obscurest villages, were often elevated to the highest offices of the state, solely because they distinguished themselves in these examinations. Sir John also referred to a canton of Switzerland, in which everybody was instructed, and in which more money was voted for public instruction than for any other object. He found women there following trades which required delicate manipulation, and earning 7s. and 8s. a day. They were making such things as clocks and musical boxes, which the men of Coventry would not allow women to learn to construct, lest the rate of wages should be lowered. The Chinese could impart to bronze and brass the sharpness of steel. Would it not be worth our while to acquire the art of doing that from the Chinese?—The Rev. W. CAINE, of Manchester, reminded the Section that there was a canon of the Church of England which required the clergymen of a parish to instruct the ignorant, both old and young, every Sunday afternoon, and, further, excommunicate a master and mistress who did not send a servant to receive such instruction. For two years he had personally obeyed the canon. Living as he did amongst the people, he believed that it was almost wrong to be giving help to the working people to educate their children. It took away from them all idea of independence. He found that the people who were thus assisted in the education of their children wasted their money on useless articles, whilst they would object to spend 2d. a week in education. If he were an autocrat, he would punish persons whose children were ignorant. With him it was rather an object to remove some of the obstacles to education, by taking temptations out of the way of the people, than to encourage education by assistance.

'On the Transfer of Real Property,' by Mr. T. BROWNE.—It was calculated, he said, that one-third of the land in England was mortgaged. Every mortgage might be estimated to cost 5*l.*, exclusive of stamps, and to be of an average duration of only five or six years. We could, therefore, readily gather what an immense sum was annually paid for the preparation of mortgage deeds alone. Perhaps in no case were the fictions of the law better exemplified than in a mortgage-deed, which was nothing better than a sham. Two-thirds of the matter was the repetition of an established form. The amount of the remuneration of the lawyers depended on the length of the deeds; and for short deeds, therefore, the payments would be ridiculously small. If it should be decided to abolish the present system of conveyance, on the ground of its artificial character, and there being no longer any reason for distinguishing between real and personal property, the time would be opportune, especially as the Board of Trade were obtaining statistical details to show the acreage of England, and the owners of landed property and the modes of cultivation, to attach to some standard survey map of England, and duly apportion by figures for reference all the landed property of England. It might be allotted, on the principle of a limited liability company, into so many shares, say of one acre each. These might be issued in the form of scrip, from a foot-registry, to the present owners of the land, upon their affording satisfactory proof of ownership; and they would then be transferable in the same manner as other shares. This plan need in no measure interfere with the law of primogeniture. The author deprecated any rash change.

'On the Violation of the Principles of Economic

Science caused by the Law of Distraint for Rent,' by Mr. C. TEBBUTT.—The author contended that the law of distraint for rent was a violation of the principles of Economic Science, especially as regarded land, the owner of which often had a security not possessed in houses, in the investment of capital, which was irremovable. The law secured rent to the landlord, even if he had so neglected his duty as to choose for his tenant a man utterly without skill, character or capital. The violation of its equity was equalled by its impolicy, as it affected the occupation and cultivation of the soil. Ownership was a great inducement to the development of the cultivation of the soil; but in England little land was owned by its cultivator. It was needful that in an arrangement between landlord and tenant nothing should interrupt the play of motive and interest. Yet at this point in stepped the law of distraint, giving absolute security to the landlord, and removing from his mind that pressure of motive and interest which rendered it needful for him to have the best tenant he could obtain, and to make every reasonable concession to obtain this end. The whole equity of the transaction was lost; little weight was given to the skill and capital of the tenant; and the landlord was enabled without danger of the loss of rent to bring in any man of straw to compete with the tenant of capital and skill. A lower standard of cultivation prevailed generally than would be the case if the disturbing law were entirely abolished.

Mr. G. SENIOR insisted that there was a serious distinction between a landlord's and an ordinary debt; and he mentioned a case in which, seven days before rent was due, a tenant sold his furniture by auction and absconded.—Mr. F. WILSON would obviate the liability of the landlord to fraud by having rents paid in advance, as he had.—The PRESIDENT traced distraint to feudal origin.—Mr. TEBBUTT remarked that the number of landowners in the country was unquestionably decreasing. The special disability of a landlord was of his own creating. That a landlord chose to let upon credit was no reason why the law should be called upon to protect him.

'On Inventors and Inventions,' by Mr. G. B. GALLOWAY.—After various introductory remarks, Mr. Galloway said: "Here in this ancient town of Nottingham, converging centre of much commercial manufacture, birthplace of as great an inventor as ever lived, I would say in this our age,—I mean the late Samuel Hall, the father of steam-surface condensation, and many other valuable inventions,—would I seek to promote a better state of things, so that inventors may at least live by their talents, and see in their lifetime that their inventions are appreciated. James Watt, the father of steam-engines, struggled for nearly nine years mending and making surgical instruments in a small shop in Glasgow before he was appreciated, or as a practical man known. The late George Stephenson, my good old master, whom I worked for when a boy at *canny* Newcastle, took out several patents, struggled for many years, had his house burnt down, lost his all; and as he said to his wife Fanny, 'I say, lass, I cannot afford to pay the coach to Darlington, so I mun just take shankie naggie (that was a stick in his hand), and I'll get there somehow.' Well, he got there, and met with George Pease, and we see the result; and who, I ask, can fully estimate it? Take others—as many as you please. Get Smiles's works, and read them with attention; his industrial biographies,—his 'Lives of the Engineers,' 'study the mottoes' in the books, and you will find in every age the 'most valuable men' have been neglected. But let me come nearer still. Take the practical life of Mr. Henry Bessemer, whose invention has now reduced 'steel' in price from 50*l.* to 13*l.* per ton, and so saved—and will save—millions of pounds sterling, whose genius has enriched many a family, given work to thousands of men. He himself may tell you how, just like George Stephenson, until he at last found friends, he did not succeed. I suggest that the balance of the money which honestly belongs to the inventive class, amounting now to 100,000*l.*, above the expenses of the patent offices and machinery connected therewith, should be applied

as the foundation of a fund to develop practical inventions, and let the results of such experiments from approved inventions be published as they are completed, and let inventions be proportionately paid or rewarded in accordance with the value of their plans. I would further suggest that the Government of England should equitably reward or pay inventors for the plans which have been by them supplied and adopted by the Admiralty, and that the Government should provide for the descendants of such men as Samuel Hall, who spend their lives and property in the promotion of plans which confer such commercial advantages."

Mr. STUBBINS disputed the right of the inventor to insist upon society finding a dry nurse for him, and asserted that the man whose business capacity applied a patent, was entitled to proportionate remuneration. He should be glad to see patents done away with.—Mr. GALLOWAY, in reply, would solve all difficulty by placing the surplus Patent Fee Fund at the disposal of the British Association, with whose verdict everybody would be satisfied. Inventors could no more stop inventing than hens from laying eggs. The fruits of Samuel Hall's invention were reaped by a brother, who left a quarter of a million, whilst the inventor died destitute.

'On the Occupation and Ownership of Waste Lands,' by Mr. F. WILSON.—The colonies having large tracts of land which they bring into cultivation, the question arose on what terms they should be transferred to the public. According to the laws of England and her colonies, the country belonged to a few, and the rest lived on sufferance. We had no right to bind posterity beyond the limits of necessity. All land belonged to the community, the Government of which had no power to sell, but simply to let it for the benefit of the community and the occupiers who were anxious to cultivate it. Therefore, all lands should be let at an annual rental of 10*l.* per cent., or the produce of the farm with a permanent right of possession, so long as the land might not be required by the community for more important purposes, when the full value should be paid to the occupier for all the improvements he might have effected in the property. No person shall have power to hold another person as tenant, provided such person is willing to pay on the land he may farm for such improvements as have already been expended, thus becoming the proprietor. The result of such a system would be, that no occupier of land would sublet it to a tenant, but farm it himself. Should he have more than he could farm, he would surrender it for sale, and therefore the farms would be large and productive, and the inhabitants of villages and towns claiming through the corporation such lands as they may require for building purposes, paying of course to the occupier the full value of his improvements, would not, as in England, be crammed into narrow streets (for example, this very town of Nottingham) and miserable cottages, but would have creditable homesteads, which they had been enabled to purchase at a reasonable price, still paying the increased ground-rent to the State on the increased value of the soil.

Prof. LEONE LEVI said there was a large quantity of waste land in Scotland, the holding of which was an abuse by territorial despots, who prohibited building, and removed population by wholesale evictions.—The PRESIDENT called the Professor to order.—Mr. H. BROWN said that the enclosure and occlusion and occupation of waste lands was going on rapidly around Nottingham, so that its increasing population was being gradually hemmed in. It seemed as if private rights were trespassing more and more upon public ones. Every man who was a pedestrian was interested in this matter. Year by year enclosures were being made by Act of Parliament; and it was a practical question by what means private landowners could be prevented encroaching on public rights.—The PRESIDENT stated that Berkshire afforded a striking illustration of the fact that the number of the landowners was diminished and diminishing. There were now in that county fewer voters than there were freeholders before the passing of the Reform Bill.

'On the Practicability of employing a Common Notation for Electric Telegraphy,' by Mr. J. G. JOYCE.—The author proposed a very elaborate

scheme for the establishment of a system of international electric telegraphy. He suggested that numbers should be used instead of words, the suggestion being derived from the fact that signals between ships of different nations were made by means of numbers.

#### SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

SATURDAY.

Mr. FLEEMING JENKIN gave a description of a New Arrangement for picking up Submarine Cables.—This machinery was intended to limit and regulate the strain which could possibly be brought on a submarine cable or rope attached to it while being hauled on board by the ordinary drum driven by a steam-engine. During this operation it had been hitherto necessary to watch the cable carefully, regulating the speed of the engine so as to keep the strain, as shown by the dynamometer, below that which was considered safe. It was further necessary to be ready, at an instant's warning, to stop the engine in case the cable fouled any part of the ship; and the author had seen a cable broken owing to the impossibility of stopping the engine soon enough. Moreover, even when the above precautions were taken, it was impossible to avoid a considerable variation of strain, due to the pitching of the ship, which alternately slackened and lengthened the cable as it hung vertically; and in most cases in the author's experience cables, while being picked up in great depths, had broken from this cause. All these dangers were avoided by the machinery invented by the author, of which two models were shown. These two forms were identical in principle. A spur-wheel, fast on a main shaft, driven by the engine, geared into another spur-wheel centred in the periphery of a brake-drum, loose on the main shaft, and restrained from turning by an Appold's brake; the second spur-wheel in one form geared directly into an internal-toothed wheel bolted on to the picking-up drum, which was also loose on the main shaft above mentioned. When the brake-drum was stationary, the engine simply drove the brake-drum through the spur-wheels in the ordinary manner; but when the strain on the cable reached the amount corresponding to that given by the weight restraining the brake-drum, the picking-up drum ceased to revolve, because the brake-drum turned instead, carrying round the second or intermediate spur-wheel, which rolled inside the internal-toothed wheel, instead of driving it; the centre on which this intermediate spur-wheel worked might be looked on as a fulcrum, and the wheel itself as a lever, by which the engine pushed round the picking-up drum: if the fulcrum yielded, the weight could not be lifted. The second form of model was exactly similar in principle. A second intermediate wheel, of different diameter, fast on the same shaft as the first, geared into an external-toothed spur-wheel connected with the picking-up drum. The action was identical with that already described. If the strain increased beyond that required to stop the picking-up drum, it would turn in the other direction, and the cable would be paid out instead of picked up, although the engine would continue to run in the same direction as before, and exerted the same power. In practice, as was shown by the models, the engine might be driven at any speed; the cable would only be subject to the strain chosen, which might be increased or diminished at will; it would come up quicker or slower as the ship fell or rose; it would stop wholly if the cable fouled; it would be paid out if, from inattention, the ship drifted out of position, or from any other cause the strain increased on the cable. More than this, the cable might actually be paid out as the ship rose, and picked up as it fell, and the whole would take place with perfect smoothness and constancy of strain. The Appold brake gave a constant restraining power to the brake-drum, whatever the coefficient of friction might be. The gear exhibited formed at once a paying-out and picking-up machine. It might be termed an accurate slip-coupling, and could be applied to many purposes—as, for instance, to the measurement of steam power let out. With one of these couplings on the transmitting shaft, it would be impossible to over-

load the shaft. Similarly, the coupling would serve to prevent a break-down in cases where the machinery was liable to sudden starts or stoppages. It would prevent undue strains on the ropes of collieries and lifts, and other applications would readily occur to mechanical men.

A paper written by Mr. R. MUSHER, 'On the Treatment of Melted Cast Iron, and its Conversion into Iron and Steel by the Pneumatic Process,' was read.—The author claimed as his invention the use of manganese and Spiegel Eisen in perfecting the Bessemer process; and asserted his moral claim, if he had no legal one, on Mr. Bessemer for having rendered the process a success.

Mr. BESSEMER did not admit this claim, pointing out that the use of such materials was well known previously; and, at the request of the President, gave an interesting account of the progress made in the Bessemer process up to the present time.

MONDAY.

Mr. S. J. MACKIE read an interesting and important paper 'On Zinc Sheathing for Ships.'—Iron ships are subjected to a great amount of corrosion, and are also so liable to foul, that sailing ships of iron cannot be sent on long voyages. Copper sheathing, or Muntz's metal, cannot be applied to iron ships as it is to wooden ones, because the iron being positive to copper, electrical action would be set up, by which the iron would be destroyed at a greatly increased rate. If, then, a metal were found which should be positive to iron, when the two metals were in contact in sea-water, the conditions of the voltaic battery formed by the iron ship and its sheathing would be reversed, and the sheathing would be destroyed while the iron would be preserved. A further condition was required to be satisfied, namely, that the metal forming the sheathing should not be destroyed too quickly, but only sufficiently to prevent the growth of animal and vegetable parasites by the slow but constant scaling of the surface. Such a metal was zinc, the cost of which was about two-thirds that of copper, and the electro-chemical action upon it was not only so slow as not to exceed the action of salt water upon the copper sheathing on a wooden vessel, but this action it was possible to control within certain limits. These results had been confirmed by careful experiments made under the direction of the Admiralty at Portsmouth, where zinc-sheathed iron plates had been submerged for eighteen months, and had been taken up bright and clear of any kind of fouling whatever. The method had been invented and patented by Mr. T. B. DAFT, C.E., who had also devised a plan for the construction of iron ships, by which, instead of close fitting butt-joints, the plates were lap-jointed on to a back strap, with an intervening space of about an inch wide, which was filled with a caulking of compressed teak, into which the nails were driven for fastening the zinc sheathing to the hull of the ship. By this plan of construction a flush surface was obtained, while the strength of the ship would be increased, and as fouling would be entirely prevented by the zinc sheathing, iron ships could hereafter be sent on the longest voyages. One of the commercial results of this application of that sheathing would therefore be the doubling of the iron-ship-building trade through the demand for iron instead of wooden sailing vessels.

In the discussion Prof. RANKINE, Mr. FAIRBAIRN, Admiral BELCHER, Mr. F. A. ABEL, and other competent authorities spoke very favourably of the plan.

Mr. C. VIGNOLES read a paper, 'On Barytic Powder for Heavy Ordnance,' communicated by Capt. Wynants, of the Royal Belgian Artillery.—This particular kind of powder has been much experimented upon, both in Belgium and in France, with a view to counteract the injurious effect which is produced when large charges of powder are used in heavy ordnance. The principle on which this barytic powder is compounded is simply that of substituting nitrate of barytes in the composition of the gunpowder, instead of saltpetre, in certain proportions, the consequence being that the powder, when ignited, consumes more slowly, and the gases are developed less rapidly,

than in ordinary gunpowder, while the same effect is produced upon the projectile as regards its ultimate velocity. This lessens the injurious effect upon the sides, vent and chamber of the piece of artillery. Capt. Wynants entered into the details of a very large number of experiments made with this powder. The general result to be deduced from these experiments is, that we have to choose between imparting a higher degree of velocity to the projectile, at the risk of damaging the piece more rapidly and more considerably, or confining our attention to the American plan of projecting heavier shot at a lower velocity. The preponderating feeling in the minds of English engineers and artillerymen, and particularly of sailors, is for a higher degree of velocity with a smaller weight of shot. The question is an exceedingly interesting one, and has excited considerable attention both in Belgium and in France, as it has done in Prussia and America. If these experiments could be continued, we should obtain some very useful information on the subject. Capt. Wynants considered that the principal difficulty in dealing with the present enormous artillery arose from the too rapid consumption of the powder, by which the generation of gas was so rapid that the interior of the gun was destructively affected before the projectile was moved. Capt. Wynants found that by substituting nitrate of barytes for saltpetre in the composition of gunpowder the rapidity of the combustion was reduced without the propelling force of the powder being diminished—in fact, the propelling force was rendered more uniform in its action.

Mr. F. A. ABEL would prefer to regulate the rate of the combustion of the powder by mechanical means, such as by increasing the size of the grain, and by subjecting the powder during its manufacture to high pressure. Thus, the power of the powder would be preserved, while its destructive effect on the inside of the gun would be in a great measure done away with. When Capt. Wynants first brought forward his invention, he distinctly stated that the powder to which the nitrate of barytes was added fouled so much that it could only be used for blasting purposes. This would be a great objection to its use in rifled ordnance. He did not think that the direction taken by Capt. Wynants was one likely to be pursued by practical artillerymen, whose object should be, not to alter the chemical composition of gunpowder, but to effect such mechanical improvements in its manufacture as would render its combustion less rapid.—Mr. H. BROWN remarked that if the nitrate of barytes left a larger residuum it would certainly be unfit to be used in rifles. Could not the powder be exploded, as in the needle-gun, in front?—Mr. ABEL said that Capt. Wynants did not intend that his powder should be used for small arms, but only for heavy ordnance. He did not believe that any advantage was gained by igniting the powder from the front.—Capt. NOBLE said he went to Belgium for the purpose of seeing the experiments which had been referred to by Capt. Wynants in his paper. The Belgian officers with whom he had conversed on the subject agreed that there was a good deal in what Capt. Wynants had done; but they said they should prefer for large ordnance a new powder, something like that made in this country, but of a very large grain. Having had much experience on the subject, he could say most distinctly that the gunpowder manufactured in this country—not only by Government, but by our private firms—was of a far superior quality to that made abroad. He had made numerous experiments in order to find out the best method of applying the ignition, and he had ascertained that it could not be applied more disadvantageously than in the front. The best place to apply it was at four-tenths of the length of the charge from the rear.

'On the Application of the Expansive Power of Moistened Vegetable Matter to the Raising of Weights,' by Admiral Sir E. BELCHER.

'On Steam-Boiler Explosions, with Suggestions for their Investigation,' by Mr. H. DIRCKS.

'Description of a Newly-invented System of Ordnance,' by Mr. W. D. GAINSFORD.—The projectile thrown by the proposed gun is a sharp-



edged disk, formed by the junction, at the basis of the frusta, of two equal and similar cones. Each frustum is half the height of the original cone, and each cone is one-third its base diameter in height. Consequently, the major is three times the minor axis. The disk is fixed in an upright direction, and the rotation is upon the minor axis. To propel this projectile a gun is used, which internally consists of two parts, a chamber for the powder and the barrel or receptacle for the shot. The barrel is very short, so that when loaded the front of the disk is level with the mouth of the gun. Direction is given by the close fitting of the sides of the barrel to the disk, rotation by a pin passed through the barrel in a horizontal direction, in its lower part, so as to take hold of a notch cut in the edge of the disk. It is thus evident that the disk, on leaving the gun, will acquire a rotation equal in speed at the mouth to the speed of the disk itself where it last touches the catch. By putting the catch nearly under the centre of the disk, a speed of rotation of the periphery nearly equal to the initial velocity of the projectile would be obtained. As, however, much less than this will suffice to keep the axis of the disk at right angles to its line of motion, the catch is placed further back, and offers but little resistance to the exit of the projectile. Thus an efficient rotation is obtained without friction; and from the absence of friction great initial velocity is obtained; and the recoil being small, from the same reason, large charges of powder may be used. A long maintenance of the velocity is ensured by the shape and rotation of the disk, which is more adapted for retaining its velocity than a conical or bolt-shaped shot. The recoil is small from the absence of friction, which in rifled guns amounts to from one-third to one-half the power employed. In the proposed gun the only recoil is that due to the simple propulsion of the shot. An experimental gun has been made on this principle, throwing a shot of 4lb. 2oz. The charge used was one-eleventh, or 6oz. of powder. The first shot was fired from H.M.S. Cambridge, the gunnery ship at Devonport, at the target in the creek, a distance of 1,000 yards. The rotation was perfect, and the direction excellent. The gun was again fired from Boviesand, Devonport, and gave a range of 2,000 yards first grade with the same charge. Had the construction of the gun allowed a heavier charge of powder, no doubt a much greater range would have been obtained. Further experiments were prevented by the cracking of the gun at the muzzle.

'Description of an Invention for Locomotive Adhesion,' by Mr. W. D. GAINSFORD.

TUESDAY.

Mr. J. DAGLISH read a paper 'On the Counterbalancing of Winding Engines.'—It will be readily apparent, on a consideration of the subject, that the working strain on any winding engines not fitted up with some counterbalancing apparatus must vary greatly at different stages of the winding; and this is especially the case in deep pits, where the weight of the rope itself frequently exceeds that of the load to be drawn. This seems so self-evident that attention need hardly be drawn to it; and yet, although in the northern coal district the system of regulating the load on the engine by counterbalancing apparatus is widely adopted, in other parts of England it is the exception instead of the rule. The author gave a description of the counterbalances now in use, and reviewed the action of the different systems, more especially that of the most usual method of counterbalancing weights descending on a staple.

'Description of the Means employed for Removing and Replacing in a New Position the Iron Columns of a Fire-proof Cotton Mill,' by Dr. W. FAIRBAIRN.

'On Rotary Engines, with Special Reference to one invented by Mr. W. Hall,' by Mr. G. D. HUGHES.

Mr. HOOPER read a paper 'On the Electrical and Mechanical Properties of Hooper's India-rubber Insulated Wire for Submarine Cables.'—The author described the method by which he secures the durability of his rubber. Its high degree of insulation was pointed out, and its durability under very trying conditions, over long periods of time, confirmed by experiments con-

ducted by Sir Charles Bright, Capt. Mallock, and others. It was stated that Mr. Latimer Clark had found it unnecessary to ship Mr. Hooper's cables in water-tanks; and the Ceylon cable, now on its way out, is coiled dry. The inductive capacity of Mr. Hooper's wire remains practically the same at all temperatures, while that of gutta-percha increases considerably at 100° Fahr. Diagrams, representing the effects of pressure and immersion, were shown, from which it was seen that pressure improves the insulation of his wire in the same way as is observed with gutta-percha. The result of carefully-conducted experiments, extending over three years, proves that the absorption of water is so small that the most refined electrical tests failed to discover it.

'Improvement in Pontoon Trains,' by Mr. G. FAWCUS.

'On the Action and Effect of Flame in Marine Boilers,' by Mr. N. P. BURGHE.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUESDAY. Horticultural, 2.—General Meeting, and Lecture.

### FINE ARTS

*The Anatomy of Foliage. Photographs of Forest Trees. Parts V.—VIII. (Brighton, Hatton.)*

Mr. Thomas Hatton, Ship Street, Brighton, has published the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth parts of his 'Anatomy of Foliage,' comprising the Spanish chestnut in summer and in winter, and likewise the "beech," "ash," and "lime." Mr. Hatton continues to select worthy specimens of arboreal forms, not the most gigantic or the most quaint; to do otherwise would be contrary to the purpose of the book, which is to illustrate the general characters of the trees in question, not their monstrous forms. Doubtless he might have found a better, that is, a younger, specimen of the Spanish chestnut than that he, in the first instance, copied from Buxted Park, Sussex. This seems to have been felt, as we have received a second illustration of the same kind of tree, taken from a finer example than the former. The new specimen is beautiful to the highest degree, and eminently characteristic. The "ash" was selected from Hainaker Park, Goodwood,—the "lime" from a superb example in Boxgrove churchyard. The series of photographs from the principal forest trees of Britain is thus ended—we cannot say completed—as proposed by the publisher. The photographs are admirable. The sole defect of the work is, that it is not more comprehensive.

A few weeks since, when reviewing a series of these photographs from trees, we quoted the word-wealthy catalogue of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' Book I., canto 1, stanzas viii. and ix. We do not know if the obvious extent of the Elizabethan poet's debt in this matter to Chaucer has been noticed. It is worth while, so characteristic are the changes that have been made by the less ancient bard, to put together the thoughts and words of both. Thus, Spenser:—

The trees so straight and hy,  
The sayling pine; the cedar proud and tall;  
The vine-prop pine; the poplar never dry;  
The builder oake, sole king of forestalls;  
The aspine good for staves; the cypress funeral;  
The laurell, meed of mightie conquerours  
And poets sage; the firre that weepeth still;  
The willow, worne of forlorne paramours;  
The eugh, obedient to the bender's will;  
The birch for shaftes; the saw for the mill;  
The mirthe sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound;  
The warlike beech; the ash for nothing ill;  
The fruitful olme; and the platane round;  
The carver holme; the maple seldom inward sound.

—Now Chaucer, 'Assembly of Fowles,' stanzas xxiv., xxv., and xxvii. Scipio Africanus meets the poet in a dream, and leads him into "the blissful place," which is thus described,—a curious picture of a garden in the "Dark Ages":—

And with that my hand in his he toke anon,  
Of which I comfort caught, and went in faste.  
But Lord! so I was glad and wel begon!  
For over alle, where I mine eyen caste,  
Were trees clad with leaves that ale shal last,  
Eche in his kind, with colour fresh and grene  
As emeraude, that joy it was to sene.

The bilder oke; and eke the hardy ashe;  
The piller elme, the coffre unto caraine;  
The boxe pipe tree; holme to whippes lasshe;

The sailing firre; the cipres dethe to plaine;  
The shooter ewe; the aspe for shaftes plaine;  
The olive of peace; and eke the dronken vine;  
The victor palme; the laurier too, devine.

A garden saw I ful of blossomed bowes,  
Upon a river, in a grene mede,  
There as swetenesse evermore inough is,  
With floures white, blew, yelow, and rede,  
And colde welle streames, nothing dede,  
That swommen fulle of smale fishes light,  
With finnes rede, and scalles silver bright.

On every bough the birdes heard I singe,  
With voice of angel in hir armonie.

The elm is still the staple for coffins; the box for musical pipes; the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) is still used for whips and for inlays. Whether the epithet "sailing" is applied to the pine or fir on account of the peculiar motion of its branches when the wind blows strongly through them, or because the tree is used for ship-masts, the reader will decide. As to the "warlike" beech, the tree being sacred to Jupiter, not to Mars, we guess the poet was reminded of polished steel by its round, white, smooth, and shining bark; hence a tree so clad, and gleaming with dusk of many boughs, put him in mind of a man in armour. It is needless to carry the search for originality in this matter further back than to Chaucer; no great trouble would indicate an earlier poet in the French tongue.

### FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Pennethorne has prepared two designs—one Classic, the other Medieval North Italian—for the proposed buildings to be erected at Burlington Gardens for the University of London. Those works were submitted to Lord John Manners, who has decided in favour of the latter. The edifice will be 220 feet long, to front the Gardens, with a centre of 110 feet, and wings respectively of 52 feet; a campanile, with a pyramidal roof, flanks each end of the central portion,—the former being about 50 feet high, and the latter having double that altitude. The central façade consists of five openings in an arcade, 20 feet in height, segmental; five large pointed windows supply light to the first floor; the roof shows dormers. In each wing is a lecture theatre, lighted by large triplet windows; beneath these, externally, the wall is panelled with coloured marbles. Excavations will be at once commenced for the foundations. The much-praised brick screen to the courtyard is to be, we are glad to hear, removed. The architects who will display their powers on this spot are Messrs. Banks & Barry, Pennethorne, and Sydney Smirke.

Mr. Weekes's bust of Mulready,—a memorial to the artist, mostly subscribed for by artists,—has been placed in the entrance-hall to the National Gallery.

At last, after a delay almost as long as that which has attended the expected placing of the "Nelson Lions" in Trafalgar Square, one of the bas-reliefs for the pedestal of the figure of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, in Palace Yard, Westminster, has been inserted in the long-vacant structure. It represents the well-known alleged incident of Bertrand de Gourdon's pardon. Like the figure which occupies the summit of the pedestal, the bas-relief is the work of Baron Marochetti. It is to be followed, very soon, by the second and final bas-relief. As to the present work, it is executed with so little care or knowledge,—one of these shortcomings on the part of the sculptor is needful to account for the rudeness of the modelling,—that effects of perspective are aimed at in bas-relief, which are absolutely unattainable; and the design is puerile in its triviality. We have seen better modelling, more logically-constructed composition, and ineffably better expression, in works of much lower pretensions. Mr. J. Gilbert, who is certainly one of our ablest artists in designing, produces every year at least ten score of incomparably more valuable works of Art than this lamentable failure of Baron Marochetti's, whose power to be effective only—the lowest merit in sculpture—has utterly deserted him here.

The carved work on the new building in Cannon Street, designed by Mr. F. Jameson for the Registered Land Company, and recently noticed by us, was executed by Mr. J. Seale, of East Street, Walworth, from the drawings and models of the architect.

The Architectural Photographic Association, after a brief state of abeyance, is revived, and intends to publish a series of illustrations, to be made by Messrs. Cundall & Fleming, from Jumièges, Boscherville, Lisieux, Thann, Langrunne, Norrey, Le Mans, Chartres, Tours, Corméry, Loches, Beaulieu, and Poitiers.

Mr. Foley's full-length marble statue of Sir Henry Marsh, M.D., executed for the King and Queen's College, Dublin, reached that city a few days since, and will at once be placed in the hall of that institution.—The same artist is now engaged on a similar work of Sir Dominic Corrigan, M.D., for the above-named College.

Mr. B. L. Guinness is restoring the ancient Abbey of Cong, which stands on his own estate, and is memorable for the pastoral cross which once belonged to it.

It is said that the ex-King of Naples has sold the Palazzo Farnese, Rome, to the Emperor of the French. This structure was the work of A. da San Gallo, Michael Angelo, Vignola, and J. della Porta, and principally constructed with fragments of the Colosseum. It came by succession and marriage into the hands of the late Neapolitan regal family, on the extinction, in 1781, of that of the founders, Pope Paul the Third and Cardinal Alessandro Farnese.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AN advertisement in the *Times* of Saturday last apprised the public that Dr. Bennett has been appointed President of the Royal Academy of Music, and Herr Otto Goldschmidt Vice-President. It remains to be seen how far the first-mentioned appointment will be other than a nominal one; how far the performance of duties of no common difficulty, requiring time and patience, if any good is really to be done, is compatible with the incessant professional labours in which our excellent composer is known to be engaged, and which have again and again been justifiably adduced as some reason for his chary appearance in his best and most important character—that of a writer. Of the Vice-President's talents for administration and firm enforcement of discipline, no opportunity has been till now given for any one to form an opinion. In any event, the task accepted by the new functionaries is one demanding discretion, unflinching integrity, and arduous effort,—a task which involves the entire revision of the existing code of instruction, (what is more necessary still) the list of those allowed to figure as instructors, and a rigorous and vigorous resolution to see good rules better carried out.

**SURREY.**—Of the three transpontine theatres that have of late years invited spectators or audiences in the county of Surrey, the "Surrey Theatre" has always been at the head. For fifty years in the summer seasons of former centuries,—that is, from 1594 to 1644,—there was no more fashionable house than the then Surrey Theatre, called the "Globe." Shakespeare and "his fellows" played there during the earlier years of that period; and so fond was King James of the house, that after it was burnt down, in 1613, three years before Shakespeare's death, he ordered that second house to be built which was ultimately taken down in 1644. Globe Lane indicates the locality. There used to be a sort of sneer cast at "transpontine" dramas; but some of those that were stock pieces in Surrey, as well as in Middlesex, have contrived to live, and will, doubtless, live for ever. 'Richard the Second,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'King Lear,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' 'Pericles,' and 'Othello,' are among the plays that were "publically acted by the King's Majestie's Servauntes, at the *Globe*, at Bancke Side." The Surrey pieces of the olden days were framed and fashioned of enduring stuff. And there were others besides those produced at the *Globe*. There was a second Surrey Theatre on the Bankside, called the *Hope*. Here was first produced Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair.' With Shakespeare and Jonson as the original writers of

Surrey pieces, transpontine dramatists may look up, and stand on their dignity. They may not be Shakespeares and Jonsons, but they are "dramatic authors," and *il y a des degrés en tout*. The drama rose again with the monarchy with which it had fallen, in London, but not so in Surrey. Where Jonson's learned sock had once been on, horses, in Charles the Second's time, were baited to death, for the amusement of foreign ambassadors. Things had improved, however, when, about a hundred years later, in George the Third's reign, the light horseman, Philip Astley, opened his modest Amphitheatre, on the spot where the fourth "Astley's" now stands, its three predecessors having been destroyed by fire. It was owing to the success of the first Amphitheatre, that the first "Surrey Theatre," or "Royal Circus and Surrey Theatre," as it was called, was opened, now eighty-four years ago. That theatre and its successor fell a prey to the flames. The splendid edifice now under the management of Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick is the third which has occupied the same site. The "Surrey" has always taken high ground. It was never a patent theatre; but many an actor from the patent houses have found worthy brotherhood there. The first of these was plausible Jack Palmer, the original Joseph Surface, Sner, Count Almaviva, and Dick Dowlass. Palmer, who was so plausible that he once persuaded a bailiff, who held him in durance, to lend him a guinea, was living in the "Rules of the Bench" when he played at the Surrey. It is said that the patentees of Drury Lane and Covent Garden felt aggrieved at Palmer either playing at the Surrey, or giving an "Entertainment" at the Surrey taverns, and that it was at their instance that theatres, taverns, and all places of amusement were declared to be out of the "Rules." Dibdin, Elliston, Davidge, Watkins Burroughs, and one or two less celebrated managers of bygone times conducted the business with skill and liberality; but only Davidge made a fortune in the old Surrey. Undoubtedly the most successful and profitable pieces of the past periods were 'The Lady of the Lake,' with Huntley, and 'Black-Eyed Susan,' with T. P. Cooke. This latter piece brought such wealth to Elliston that he summoned the author, young Douglas Jerrold, to him, and declared that the writer of such a play deserved some valuable acknowledgment. Jerrold's eyes twinkled as Elliston rattled the sovereigns in his pocket, "Can't you get your friends, Mr. Jerrold, to present you with a piece of plate?" Elliston subscribed the suggestion, and the author went home none the richer for it. Perhaps the boldest thing ever done at the Old Surrey was the production of Horace Walpole's 'Mysterious Mother,' with Huntley and Miss Taylor in the principal characters. This piece the author would not produce in his own time, because Mrs. Pritchard had just died, and there was no other actress whom he thought equal to the exigencies of the character. Again, the adaptation of Scott's novels to the Surrey stage was one of its features. 'The Heart of Midlothian,' with Miss Copeland as Madge Wildfire, 'The Pirate,' with Mrs. Glover as Norna of the Fitful Head,—and 'Kenilworth,' in which there was not a single bad actor,—were the costly triumphs of their respective seasons. Then there were burlesques, free from puns and vulgarity, excellently acted and charmingly sung. 'Don Giovanni,' or, a Spectre on Horseback' was the most famous. Its airs were warbled or whistled by all the London lads of the day; and they are not forgotten by some whose lad-season has long passed away. The Surrey was a little out of the way of royal patronage; but if King James went to the *Globe*, the Surrey could also boast of once having been visited by Queen Caroline. That plump and luckless lady went to see 'The Heart of Midlothian' (1821), and the audience made rapturous application of all the inapplicable passages to Her Majesty's situation.

We have referred to the Old Surrey because this year the New Surrey connects itself with one of the most attractive actors of the former period by bringing forward a piece which gained the prize which was left for competition by the late T. P. Cooke. For the representation of this drama a very efficient company has been selected. In the

persons of two of its members, old playgoers will recognize actors who, a generation ago, were learning their art and gaining their bread in the provinces. In 1836 there was a so-called theatre in Magdalen Street, Oxford, open when there were none but town-folk to go to it. There Mr. H. Marston and Mr. Creswick were playing *Macbeth* and *Banquo*; and those who wished to see the performance from the boxes were directed to go through "the door adjoining Mr. R. Stevens's, Fruiterer, No. 9, Magdalen Street." These two actors meet again in the prize drama, and, with Mr. Shepherd, unite in securing a triumphant career for the new nautical play, which illustrates a remote nautical period.

The theatre then re-opened on Saturday, under the joint management of Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, with the late T. P. Cooke's prize drama, by Mr. A. R. Slous, entitled 'True to the Core.' The subject is an episode belonging to the story of the Spanish Armada. We are not quite sure that Cooke would have recognized the work as representative of the kind of life which he loved to depict; but it fulfils one condition of his will at least, in its subject being national. The author has placed before us an heroic action, simply stated, without comic accessories, as the leading-point in a drama which, in simplicity of structure, has few examples out of classic literature, and depends almost entirely on the spectacular arrangement of the scenes in which it is supposed to take place. The pictorial merits of the representation are superior to the dramatic; nor is there much opportunity for the display of histrionic power or skill. But the tableaux are superb, and they and the scenery are noble specimens of the talent of Messrs. Gates and Gowrie. The opening scene is derived immediately from history, and seeks to realize the historical fact that "on the afternoon of the 19th July A.D. 1588, a group of English captains was collected at the Bowling Green, on the Hoe of Plymouth, whose equals have never, before or since, been brought together, even at that favourite mustering-place of the heroes of the British navy." The author has given specific titles to the various acts, and this he has called "The Beacon," naming the scene the "Summit of Plymouth Hoe." We have in this an old English morris-dance, skillfully arranged by Mr. J. Cormack, introduced as a ballet relief to the general weight of the action. The same expedient is resorted to in the next act, on board the Spanish ship, where a party of Gitanos is made to get up a dance on the main deck of La Santa Fé. The story of these two acts may be briefly told. The admiral of the Castilian division of the Armada, being in want of a pilot to direct his vessel safe into Plymouth, contrives, through his agents on shore, to capture one Martin Truegold (Mr. Creswick), a Devonshire pilot, and, having drugged him, to bring him and his wife on board La Santa Fé, in order that he may be compelled into guiding them aright into port. The stout-hearted man refuses to betray his country, and is next sought to be intimidated through his wife, whom they threaten with a horrible death, should he not comply with their commands. Truegold then feigns assent, and gives instructions to the helmsman, who steers the ship on a reef of the Eddystone rock, where it is wrecked. The third act presents the scene of the reef, with the survivors of the wreck, including the pilot and his wife (Miss Kate Saville), *Wallett*, a pedler (Mr. Shepherd), *Geoffrey Danglegold*, a Jesuit assuming the name of *Musgrave* (Mr. Henry Marston), the Spanish Admiral, *Don Diego de Valdez* (Mr. E. F. Edgar), and others. The Spanish party, of course, plot even on the dangerous reef against Truegold, whose evidence against themselves they fear, in case of their being delivered by some English craft. Truegold, however, finds a staunch friend in the pedler, who protects him; and, at length, he swears, on condition of being permitted to live, never to reveal their crime. The heroic man is true to his word, and when, in the fourth and last act, his life is placed in jeopardy on the evidence of the men whom he had saved from the wreck, stubbornly maintains silence, until Elizabeth herself appears on the scene, and his case being re-investigated by her, the pedler comes forward with proof





*As-tu vu Lambert?*—A Correspondent suggests that he has discovered the origin of this bit of French slang. "I was looking over an old annotated copy of the *Satires* of Boileau, and in the third, where a dinner-bore invites an unwilling friend to dine with him, he holds out, amongst other inducements,

Molière avec Tartuffe y doit jouer son rôle,  
Et Lambert, qui plus est, m'a donné sa parole.

The friend laughingly replies,  
Quoi! Lambert?

and the other rejoins,

Oui, Lambert! à demain. C'est assez.

So that this joke about '*Lambert*' is as old as the time of Boileau. In the foot note in my edition it is said, '*Lambert*, le fameux musicien, était un fort bon homme qui promettait à tout le monde de venir, mais qui ne venait jamais.' A sort of French equivalent to our '*Bosco* is coming.'

"O'DELL TRAVERS HILL."

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To CORRESPONDENTS.—G. F. P.—H. M. D. F.—J. B.—J. D., jun.—received.

*Erratum.*—"*Architecture of Ahmedabad*,"—P. 213, col. 3, line 2, for "*Briggs*" read *Diggs*.

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